

U. S. Department of Justice

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FEDERAL BUREAU

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INVESTIGATION

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100- HQ-124410
Serials 56-64

Section 5

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SECTION 5
SERIALS 56-64

55 911
Bureau of Invest
United States Department of Justice

Dallas, Texas,
December 1, 1942.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/JM
#360006

Re: THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, also
known as ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT;
MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, with alias
Madam Gordon; WILLIAM GORDON; DAVID
LOGAN, with alias J. B. Logan, D. J.
Logan; JONES;
INTERNAL SECURITY - J; SEDITION.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent R. B.
HERRINGTON, Dallas, Texas, dated November 24, 1942, in the above
entitled case.

It will be noted that inadvertently the identification
of confidential source of information T-1 was omitted. For the
information of the Bureau and offices receiving copies of this
letter, confidential source of information T-1 was the Military
Intelligence Service in the Eighth Corps area.

Yours truly,



R. G. DANNER
Special Agent in Charge.

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RBH:mh
100-5262
cc: 2 Chicago
1 Denver
1 New York

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Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	

CP/PM

Handwritten signatures and initials

FBI CHICAGO

DECEMBER 4, 1942

629 PM CWT

DIRECTOR

RAW. PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, AKA ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT
MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, WA, ETAL - INTERNAL SECURITY J. SED-
ITION. PRESENCE OF LABORATORY TECHNICIAN S. W. MARSHALL, NOT RE-
REQUIRED DECEMBER SEVEN, NINETEEN FORTYTWO. CASE CONTINUED TODAY TO
JANUARY TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN FORTYTWO, TEN AM ON MOTION OF U.S.
ATTORNEY. MARSHALL WILL BE A NECESSARY WITNESS AT THIS TIME.

JOHNSON

END
7-25 PM OK FBI WASH DC MWB
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12-5-42
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52 DEC 1 1942

100-124410 57

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FIVE

Called Laboratory

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By

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**FILE NO. **100-4718**

REPORT MADE AT St. Louis, Missouri	DATE WHEN MADE 12/8/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/4, 5/42	REPORT MADE BY HUBERT F. SMALL	HFS:EZ
TITLE THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, aka; ET AL.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J; SEDITION.	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation at St. Louis fails to reflect that Mrs. C. J. ALLEN or subject organization is known. MIMO de GUZMAN advised he met Madam GORDON in 1932 at Chicago, at which time she was connected with U.N.I.A., she being introduced to him by a Madam DEMENA, President of the U.N.I.A. in New York City who de GUZMAN accompanied to Chicago, Illinois, where he appeared before colored groups. Chicago Office in possession of all pertinent serials in Pacific Movement of the Eastern World investigation in St. Louis area. de GUZMAN presently in Federal Correctional Institution, Sandstone, Minnesota.

- RUC -

References:

Report of Special Agent RICHARD W. AXTELL, Chicago, Illinois, dated September 30, 1942.
Letter from Chicago Field Division dated October 31, 1942.
Teletype from Washington Field Division dated November 4, 1942.

Details:

A check of the St. Louis City Directories failed to reflect any such address as 250 Clark Street or 2250 Clark Street. It might be mentioned that there is a Clark Avenue in St. Louis which commences at approximately 300 and the same directories do not indicate the name of a Mrs. C. J. ALLEN, who according to Madam GORDON, had been her representative in subject organization in St. Louis, Missouri.

Interview was had with Confidential Informant TA who advised that he had heard of subject organization and Madam GORDON in Chicago, Illinois but that although he had been

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

PROVED AND
FORWARDED:SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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- 2 New York
- 3 St. Louis

100-124410-58

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[] he had never heard of subject organization, Madam GORDON or a Mrs. C. J. ALLEN ever operating at St. Louis, Missouri.

Contact with Confidential Informant TB failed to reveal any information relative to ALLEN or subject organization as ever having operated in St. Louis, Missouri, although he did advise that about 1932, there was a colored woman from the north who did speak before some groups in St. Louis, Missouri but that he believed that she was in some way connected with the Universal Negro Improvement Association. He stated that this woman was about 29 years of age, a golden brown color and nearly six feet in height, which, of course, does not correspond to the description of Madam GORDON. Informant TB could not definitely advise that this woman was disseminating Japanese propaganda or whether it was for a close confederation of the darker races. He was unable to supply any additional leads which might result in determining the identity of this colored woman.

Interview was likewise had with Informant TC and TC, who are associated with the U.N.I.A., but neither of these individuals were able to impart any information relative to the ALLEN woman, subject organization or the fact that Madam GORDON had ever been active in this vicinity.

It is interesting to note that on October 2, 1942, MIMO de GUZMAN, on being interviewed by the writer at the St. Louis City Jail, where he was being held previous to his sentencing for violation of the Postal Laws, stated that in 1932, in New York City, he became interested in the U.N.I.A. and that in New York City, he met a colored woman; namely, Madam DEMENA, who spoke Spanish and appeared as if she might be a West Indian, she at one time having published the paper known as the "Negro World" in the vicinity of 135th Street in New York City. He advised that shortly after meeting Madam DEMENA, she gave him a book on the philosophy of MARCUS GARVEY, who is President General of the U. N. I. A., and advised him that she was a national organizer for this organization traveling all over the country and that she invited him to accompany her, offering to defray the expenses if he would speak for her and pose as a Japanese, using the name of Dr. ASHIA TAKIS, a Japanese who she claimed she knew.

MIMO de GUZMAN further stated that in 1932, he did accompany Madam DEMENA to such cities as Dayton, Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo (all in Ohio), Indianapolis, Indiana and Chicago, Illinois, but that on these trips, he did not talk as he did not know sufficient English to address a crowd and that he simply sat on the platform and was presented to the audience by Madam DEMENA as being a Japanese. He stated that it was his opinion that the reason he was cast in this role was to impress the audiences in the various cities that the U.N.I.A. Movement was being sponsored or encouraged by the Japanese Government. He advised that at the time they went to Chicago, Illinois, that city had a strong U.N.I.A. organization and that a negro woman named GORDON had been a delegate to the U.N.I.A. meeting or convention which had previously been held in Jamaica, British West Indies and was also President of the Chicago U.N.I.A. group and that he met the GORDON woman at that time, having been introduced to her by Madam DEMENA.

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~~SECRET~~

MIMO de GUZMAN also stated that the DeMENA woman and the colored woman named GORDON quarreled over the manner in which the organization was to function, resulting in the DeMENA woman returning to New York City.

de GUZMAN further stated that while in Chicago, he was approached in 1933 by a Japanese who stated that his name was TAKASHI. He stated that he had been at a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at 39th and South State Streets in Chicago or at the U.N.I.A. Hall and that some negro brought him a note from TAKASHI who wanted to talk with him; that he met TAKASHI in front of the hall and that TAKASHI stated that he was connected with the Japanese Consul in San Francisco and he wanted de GUZMAN and a Chinaman named MOY LIANG, who had a PhD Degree and spoke excellent English, having attended U.N.I.A. meetings. to go to St. Louis, Missouri. Relative to LIANG, de GUZMAN advised that this individual died about 1938 from tuberculosis on the west coast. de GUZMAN further advised that he and LIANG debated in Chicago at various halls before colored groups, their debate being whether Japan was justified in invading Manchuria, de GUZMAN taking the affirmative side and LIANG the negative.

de GUZMAN further advised that he was in contact with TAKASHI for a period of about three months but that he could never determine where he lived in Chicago nor with whom he was connected but that TAKASHI informed him and LIANG to go to St. Louis and contact a negro named WALTER PEOPLES, who is now deceased and who was at the time connected with U.N.I.A. He also advised that TAKASHI gave him and LIANG \$100.00 and instructed them, when making debates, to speak in favor of Japan. He stated that in December, 1933, he was instructed by TAKASHI to proceed to St. Louis and that the latter did meet him at a Japanese restaurant located near Jefferson and Market Streets which de GUZMAN stated he believed was the Tokyo Restaurant which was located near the intersection of the streets on the south side of Market Street and west of Jefferson Avenue. He stated that they both then proceeded to the home of WURT CORNISH, 2841 Lucas Avenue, where they contacted the above-mentioned and CORNISH, later attending a meeting in the neighborhood, at which PEOPLES introduced De GUZMAN as a Japanese. He advised that he made a speech at this time outlining a program of the U.N.I.A. but did not mention anything about the Japanese.

GUZMAN stated that he did not know where TAKASHI stayed in St. Louis. He got the spirit with TAKASHI because the latter wanted him to put more emphasis on the East in his talks. He further stated that about this time, he learned what was known as the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World. The above-mentioned TAKASHI, de GUZMAN described him as follows:

36
5'5"
140
Long, angular face.
White, even teeth.
Very well dressed.
Slight accent.

58511

MIMO de GUZMAN also stated that the DEMENA woman and the colored woman named GORDON quarreled over the manner in which the organization was to function, resulting in the DEMENA woman returning to New York City.

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de GUZMAN stated that he did not know where TAKASHI stayed in St. Louis but that he split with TAKASHI because the latter wanted him to put more pro-Japanese feeling in his talks. He further stated that about this time, he and LIANG formed what was known as the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World. Relative to the above-mentioned TAKASHI, de GUZMAN described him as follows:

AGE:	36
HEIGHT:	5'5"
WEIGHT:	140
REMARKS:	Long, angular face. White, even teeth. Very well dressed.
SPEECH:	Slight accent.

de GUZMAN advised that he stayed in St. Louis about 30 days and then returned to Chicago, LIANG having been in St. Louis for a short time, stopping with him at the CORNISH home for a while and the rest of the time he believed with some white family. He advised that he and LIANG, on returning to Chicago, met an old Japanese who also had the name of TAKASHI, alias NAKA NAKANE, who he positively identified from a photograph, this individual being presently incarcerated at the U. S. Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri.

de GUZMAN advised that in the formation of the P.M.E.W., this was sponsored by LIANG, the above latter mentioned TAKASHI and himself and that their reason for pulling away from the U.N.I.A. was because there was always so much jealousy among the leaders. He also advised that the word "Pacific" was used in connection with the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World because LIANG, who was a scholar, advised him that "Pacific" meant peaceful. He continued that, in fact, TAKASHI, alias NAKA NAKANE, LIANG and he endeavored to develop the organization and that about this time, Madam GORDON started her own organization because she had been dissatisfied with the U.N.I.A. and that the former organization was known as the Peace Movement of Ethiopia which de GUZMAN advised had a plan substantially the same as U.N.I.A.

An examination of the file relative to the P.M.E.W. reflects that all information pertaining to this Movement in the St. Louis area has been forwarded to the Chicago Office and it is, therefore, presumed that this office is in possession of all pertinent serials which would be an aid in instant investigation.

MIMO de GUZMAN, on October 1, 1942, entered a plea of nolo contendere to violations of the Postal Laws and was sentenced on the same date to three years for this violation. It was determined from the Office of the United States Marshal, St. Louis, Missouri, on October 19, 1942, that de GUZMAN was committed to the Federal Correctional Institution, Sandstone, Minnesota, on October 13, 1942 to serve the above sentence.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois, will make appropriate investigation through colored informants and others to determine the identity and activities of the first TAKASHI who is mentioned in the body of this report.

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At New York, New York, will conduct appropriate investigation to determine the activities and identity of Madam DeMENA and whether she is active in subversive activities in that area. Madam DeMENA was once associated with the, "Negro World", a colored newspaper, in 1939.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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Confidential Informant TA is

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Confidential Informant TC is

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

DEC 5 1942

Subject: Letter of Transmittal.

To: Lt. Col. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice

The attached communications are forwarded for your informa-

tion and such action as you consider advisable.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

J. T. Bissell
J. T. BISSELL

Colonel, General Staff,
Asst. Executive Officer, M. I. S.

Enclosures:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

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DATE 7-2-86 BY SP4-BJA/JM

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EX - 2

100-124410-59

15 DEC 8 1942

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HARBOR NEGROES DON'T FIGHT BUT PRAY FOR PEACE

Organization Disclosed in Draft Evasion Case in Federal Court

Three hundred East Chicago-Indiana Harbor Negroes are members of the "Peace Movement of Ethiopia," which advocates that they only "merely pray for U. S. safety but fight only for the purpose of gaining more privileges for Negroes."

The disclosure is made in statements to East Chicago police and federal authorities by Leo W. Weatherspoon, 23, of 3850 Pennsylvania avenue, Indiana Harbor, who said he refused to register for selective service because of instructions received from the Ethiopian movement.

Tried in Federal Court

Weatherspoon was indicted by a federal grand jury and pleaded guilty to a draft-evasion count. Disposition of his case by Judge Thomas W. Slick in northern district court in Hammond was continued Saturday pending his induction into the army.

Questioned by federal agents after his arrest by Officer George Dunbar of the East Chicago police department's internal security division, Weatherspoon stated that he was sent as a local delegate to Washington to press for a U. S. grant of a tract of land in Liberia where colored persons could colonize.

The Ethiopian movement, Weatherspoon confessed, teaches that people of "African descent should return to the motherland, Africa." And he added "we are not against war but feel that if we should fight it should be for something that concerns ourselves."

The 300 East Chicago-Indiana Harbored colored members of the local chapter of the movement meet every Sunday in the Donohy hall, 3731 Butternut street. Weatherspoon at the time of his questioning disclosed the names of the following chapter officers: Dan LeVele, president; Cleveland Brewer, chairman, and Rose Gering, secretary.

He was apprehended when he applied for employment in a Twin City store and was unable to

Continues Gary Case

After Frank Theodore Gobla, 1157 Van Buren street, Gary, also charged with a selective service act violation, withdrew a plea of guilty, Judge Slick continued the case pending disposition by the Gary draft board.

Judge Slick yesterday imposed prison sentences on I. R. Mink and Sam Rapp, two of three operators of the Inland Construction company of Gary, who pleaded guilty to federal indictment charges that they falsified Federal Housing administration applications and forged signatures to obtain FHA loans.

Mink received an 18-month term and Rapp was sentenced for a year and a day. The third defendant, Manuel Lerner, who accused Mink of forging the name of John Yelklich of Gary to an FHA credit application, was put on probation for two years.

In other dispositions of criminal cases in which defendants pleaded guilty, Judge Slick put Paul G. Jordan, who was indicted for false entries and abstractions totaling \$7,000 while employed as head bookkeeper at the Gary State bank, on probation for three years.

'Hobart Bank Cashier'

Jordan was assistant cashier of the Hobart bank in 1929. The bank failed a year later and Jordan went into the hardware business until 1932, when he was hired by the Gary bank. He was discharged Aug. 31, 1942, bank officials stating that they had filed a claim with his surety company for \$15,140 in missing funds. He was working at the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing company plant in Hammond at the time of his indictment.

Luther M. Swygert, assistant U. S. district attorney, in presenting evidence against Mink, Rapp and Lerner, said that they had victimized 30 persons in an around Gary on building and remodeling projects.

Swygert told the court that when prospective builders signed applications for FHA loans they also—because of tricks used by Rapp and Mink—signed certificates showing that construction which

(Continued on Page Two)

HARBOR NEGROES DON'T FIGHT BUT PRAY FOR PEACE

(Continued from Page One)

they sought to finance had already been completed.

As a result, Swygert alleged, the construction was not completed and the victims who signed FHA notes were required to make payments on them in addition to liens against them by building material dealers, the chief creditors being the Ridge Lumber company and the Gary Lumber company, which sought to collect an estimated \$26,000.

Manipulation in FHA transactions led to the giving of loans and credit by the Merchants National bank of Michigan City and the Southwest bank of St. Louis, Mo., the loans and credit advances being accepted by the FHA for insurance under the National Housing act, Swygert pointed out.

Charges against the three included the false raising of figures on loan applications.

Although he had served a year in the 113th Engineers band, Indiana national guard, Gobla, according to statements to federal authorities, had refused to answer the Gary draft board's physical examination call declaring that he was opposed to non-combatant as well as combatant duty.

Judge Slick postponed disposition in the case of John Pericles Delatolis, 40, Hobart, who was charged with failure to register as an alien and failure to register under selective service requirements.

After evidence was submitted against them by James Keating, assistant U. S. attorney, Clarence Jackson, 1516 Connecticut street, and Alfred Lynch, 1257 Jefferson street, both of Gary, were sentenced to 90 days each by Judge Slick for the alleged sale of a half-ounce of marihuana. Gentle Loper, 2317 Broadway, Indiana Harbor, another defendant to a narcotics act violation charge, was sentenced to a year and a day for possession of 4½ ounces of marihuana on which no federal tax had been paid. Jose Garcia, 4773 Cleveland street, Gary, was put on probation for a year for a similar offense.

Stanley John Plaga, 829 West Third avenue, Gary, who was linked to illicit moonshine operations in which John Chiofalo, alias John Capone; Dan Skorich and Hayward Doctor have already been convicted, received a two-year probationary period.

William Coble, 52, of 2178 Madison street, Gary, charged with possession of seven gallons of whisky which bore no federal tax stamps, was put on probation for

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FILE NO. 100-8910

REPORT MADE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.	DATE WHEN MADE 12-4-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12-2,3-42	REPORT MADE BY J. DICK SNAKENBERG JDS:ELW
TITLE THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, also known as ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT; MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, with alias, Madam Gordon; WILLIAM GORDON; DAVID LOGAN, with aliases, J. B. Logan, D. J. Logan; JONES			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY J SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation discloses Mrs. ~~ERNESTINE~~ MOLLAY residing in Chicago, Illinois. Both grandson and son of Mrs. MOLLAY registered under Selective Service Act of 1940. Verification of registration by LDB, New Orleans.

-P-

REFERENCES: Chicago Field Division letter dated 10-29-42, to the Bureau.
Chicago Field Division letter dated 11-25-42 to the New Orleans Field Division.

DETAILS: At NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA:

Reference letter requested that Mrs. ERNESTINE MOLLAY, 2139 Spain Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, be interviewed in an effort to secure from her the original letter received by her from MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, dated June 21, 1942, together with a signed statement reflecting this receipt, and that in the event the same has been destroyed, Mrs. MOLLAY should be thoroughly questioned as to whether she can state that she received the original letter by exhibiting to her a photostatic copy of the same.

In compliance with the above request, Agent ascertained that Mrs. ERNESTINE MOLLAY was absent from the city of New Orleans and has been for the past two months and is now residing at 4819 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. This information was obtained from ARMOND GUSTAVE HENO, son of Mrs. MOLLAY.

HENO further stated upon interrogation as to "The Peace Movement to Ethiopia" that he knew that his mother, Mrs. MOLLAY, had associated

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SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-124410-60

DEC 9 1942

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DEC 15 1942

EX-41

1 JAN 2 1943

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-2034

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herself with the above organization and that he himself had been placed upon the books as a member. However, he denied having attended any of the meetings and alleged that he severed all connection with the same upon being informed of its purposes.

HENO further informed that to his knowledge the organization operated only out of Chicago, Illinois and that he knew of no similar organization.

It was further stated by HENO that his aunt, MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, held some office in the organization, but as to what her duties consisted of he was unable to make any statements.

It was also ascertained that HENO had served in the United States Army in World War #1, his serial number being 4424765. It was for this reason, together with the fact that the government on several occasions had given him benefits allowed war veterans, that he severed his relations with the organization. According to HENO'S Discharge Papers which were produced by him, it was ascertained that he received an Honorable Discharge from the Army January 3, 1918, he being stationed at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana at that time.

HENO further alleged that he had registered under the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940 on April 27, 1942, his Local Draft Board being Number Eight; that he had received his occupational questionnaire which he properly executed and forwarded back to his Local Board.

HENO further informed that Mrs. MOLLAY'S grandson, LEWIS E. HENO, was registered under the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940, registering October 16, 1940 with Local Draft Board #7, New Orleans, Louisiana. However, since that time he has been inducted into the United States Army and is out of the States and his address unknown.

Desiring verification of the above facts relevant to registration of ARMOND GUSTAVE HENO and LEWIS E. HENO under the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940, Agent contacted Local Boards #7 and #8. It was ascertained from Local Board #8 that ARMOND GUSTAVE HENO had registered April 27, 1942 and that an occupational questionnaire had been sent out to him, the return of which they were unable to make any positive statements. Also, it was ascertained from Local Board #7 that LEWIS E. HENO had registered October 16, 1940 and that he had been inducted March 12, 1941.

58 7/10

The following is a description of ARMOND GUSTAVE HENO obtained from observation, interrogation and Registration Certificate:

Age:	46
Date of Birth:	November 19, 1896
Height:	5' 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Weight:	140 lbs.
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Race:	Negro
Complexion:	Dark brown

The following is a description of LEWIS E. HENO obtained from Local Draft Board #7:

Age:	26
Date of Birth:	September 20, 1916
Height:	5' 9"
Weight:	135 lbs.
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Race:	Negro
Complexion:	Dark brown

-PENDING-

58070

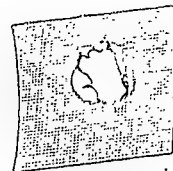
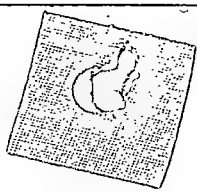
UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION

At Webster Parish, will endeavor to verify the birth record of subject Madam GORDON who was born in Webster Parish, Louisiana, on August 2, 1889 and will furnish such background information concerning her as is available.

-4-

58910



Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Kramer _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

J. M. Mumford
William H. Hap

EH

FBI NEW ORLENS 12-8-42 7 58 PM AVF

DIRECTOR
 LEFT. PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, AKA, ~~FIX~~ ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT.
 MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON WAS ET AL. INTERNAL SECURITY, J. SEDITION. NAKA
 NAKANE STATES MET LIANG IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ABOUT NINETEEN THIRTY SIX
 TO STUDY PRINCIPLES OF PACIFIC MOVEMENT OF EASTERN ~~WORLD~~ WORLD. CON-
 sidered LIANG POOR MAN, NEVER SAW ANY TRANSFER OF MONEY BY HIM. NAKANE
 ORGANIZER FOR ONWARD MOVEMENT OF AMERICA WHICH WAS QUOTE DEVELOPMENT OF
 OUR OWN UNQUOTE WHOSE PURPOSE WAS TO PLACE NEGROES IN MATERIAL POSITION
 SO AS TO COMMAND LIBERTY, FREEDOM, AND JUSTICE. NO ~~KNOWLEDGE~~ KNOWLEDGE
 OF MADAM GORDON, WILLIAM GORDON, MCQUEEN, MIMO DEGUZMA OR TOSHO. KNEW
 SALISBURG TO BE COLORED MINISTER IN DETROIT ATTEMPTING TO UNDERMINE
 COLORED PEOPLE. NAKANE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOEMENT OR
 PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA TO EXIST. MRS. PEARL T. SHRAD AND NAKANE
 ACCOMPANIED TO TOLEDO, OHIO, IN NINETEEN THIRTYTWO AT WHICH PLACE THEY
 WERE MARRIED BY MRS. SHRAD'S SON, EMERSON, AND MAN NAMED JOHNSON.
 WILLIAM GORDON HAD NOTHING TO DO WIT ARRANGEMENTS OR MARRIAGE, NAKANE
 BEARING ALL EXPENSES. COULD NOT RECALL NAME OF DAUGHTER OF JAPANESE
 NOBLEMAN AND ETHIOPIAN PRICE WHO PLANNED TO MARRY BUT ADVISED THIS
~~WEDDING~~ OCCURRED TEN OR FIFTEEN YEARS AGO BUT WEDDING NEVER TOOK PLACE.
 NAKANE ~~WAS~~ APPROXIMATELY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OLD AND MEMORY VERY DIM.
 REPORT FOLLOWS.

GUERIN

END
 3
 9-01 PM OK FBI WASH DC RSG
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58 H10

CC-150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FGT:cgb

DECEMBER 9, 1942

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW ORLEANS

PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, ET AL, INTERNAL SECURITY J, SEDITION.
SUBMIT INFORMATION IN YOUR TELETYPE DATED DECEMBER EIGHT NINETEEN
FORTY TO CHICAGO OFFICE.

HOOVER

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DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/JM

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 12 1942

TELETYPE

SENT VIA

Per

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

FILE NO. **100-5262**

REPORT MADE AT DALLAS, TEXAS	DATE WHEN MADE 11-24-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-24-42	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT B. HERRINGTON klh
TITLE THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, also known as ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT; MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, with alias Madam Gordon; WILLIAM GORDON; DAVID LOGAN, with alias J. B. Logan, D. J. Logan; JONES			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY- SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

A search of the indices in the Dallas office fail to reflect any record of the subject or subject organizations. Dallas indices show an Ethiopian Pacific Movement, Inc. which was apparently operating in New York City, the leader of which is presently reported to be in a concentration camp.

-RUC-

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent RICHARD W. AXTELL, Chicago, Illinois, dated September 16, 1942.

DETAILS:

A view of the Dallas indices fail to reflect any record of the subject or subject organizations contained in the files of the Dallas office. In connection with the aforementioned search of the indices, it was noted that a record was had of an Ethiopian Pacific Movement, Inc. A view of this file reflected that it contained a copy of various summaries furnished this office by Confidential Source of Information T-1. These summaries reflected that the Ethiopian Pacific Movement was an organization with headquarters at New York City. The leader was ROBERT L. JORDAN, who on April 7, 1942, was reported by this same source of information as being in a concentration camp. From the view of summaries, it appears that this Ethiopian Pacific

INVESTIGATIVE RECORD

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

A. P. Kitchin SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-124410-62

10 NOV 30 1942

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DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/SM

Dls. #100-5262: Robert B. Herrington: 11-24-42

58 2/9
Movement is similar in scope to that of subject organizations.

Inasmuch as this organization apparently had its headquarters in New York City and the information contained in the Dallas file was very sketchy, it is suggested that if the office of origin desires for the information concerning the Ethiopian Pacific Movement, Inc. that same be requested from the files of the New York office who undoubtedly will have complete information concerning same.

~~REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN~~

FGT:mae

RECORDED

100-124410-62

Date:

December 24, 1942

To:

SAC, Dallas

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, aka
ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT, et al
INTERNAL SECURITY - J
SEDITION

Please refer to the report of Special Agent Robert B. Herrington dated November 24, 1942, at Dallas, Texas, in the above-captioned matter.

As this report does not indicate the identity of Confidential Informant T-1, it is requested that you properly advise the Bureau.

In connection with the investigation requested in the report of Special Agent Richard W. Axtell dated September 16, 1942, at Chicago, Illinois, it is suggested that additional investigation be conducted in your division to determine if the Peace Movement to Ethiopia is active in the territory covered by your Field Division.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7- JAN 2 1943

CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FILE NO. 100-8932

REPORT MADE AT: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE: 12/5/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 11/30&12/1&2/42	REPORT MADE BY: RICHARD W. AXTELL RWA:ZM
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TITLE: PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, also known as, Ethiopian Peace Movement; MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, with alias, Madam Gordon; WILLIAM GREEN GORDON; DAVID JAMES LOGAN, with aliases, J. B. Logan, D. J. Logan; SEON EMANUEL JONES

CHARACTER OF CASE:

SEDITION
INTERNAL SECURITY

SUMMARY REPORT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/2/99 BY *SP4-BJA/AN*

On or about May 31, 1942, at 356 East 47th Street, Chicago, Illinois, a building more commonly known as the Boulevard Hall, and the United States being then at war, MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, a negress residing at 4451 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois, addressed an audience of approximately 400 persons consisting of members of the organization "The Peace Movement To Ethiopia" which group Mrs. GORDON founded on December 7, 1932, at Chicago, Illinois, and is now the President General, and other persons.

In the speech of Madam GORDON on this occasion she stated among other things "that on December 7, 1941, one billion black people struck for freedom (referring to the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941); "that the Japanese were going to redeem the negroes from the white men in this country"; "that the spoils of the United States would be equally divided among HITLER and the Japanese."

Under similar circumstances at a meeting of this group held on June 28, 1942, the same person, namely, MITTIE GORDON, addressing a similar audience at the Boulevard Hall stated among other things "that it is impossible for America and Britain to win this war"; "that great numbers of our ships are being sunk by U boats and they (meaning the U boats) are glad to see those ships leave the shore with full cargoes"; "that the United States Government was claiming to have sunk more ships than they really did"; "that they (meaning the United States Government) wouldn't dare give out the facts about the losses"; "that they (meaning the United States Government) were losing more boats than they claimed."

At a meeting held August 2, 1942, under similar circumstances, Mrs. GORDON, addressing the same organization consisting of a similar

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

A. H. Johnson

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

100-124410-63

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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audience, said "that the members of this organization are not citizens of the United States"; "that they are citizens of Liberia"; "that they had no flag except the flag of Liberia"; "that because they have no flag they owe no allegiance to the United States"; "that when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor they wrought vengeance against the United States for the injustices that were visited upon her"; "that you (meaning members of her organization) should not fight for the United States because there is nothing worth fighting for here."

Mrs. GORDON stated at a meeting of this same group on August 30, 1942, held at the Boulevard Hall, 356 East 47th Street, under similar circumstances and with a similar audience "that the only hope for the American black man is Liberia"; "that they were going back to Liberia regardless of whether they had to spill blood to do it"; "that the greater the Japanese victories the less victims for us to deal with"; "that the stories the Americans were putting out about losing so few American soldiers in the Pacific theater of war are lies."

Defendant DAVID JAMES LOGAN, 1844 Fillmore Street, Chicago, Illinois, is a member of the Executive Council of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia and bears the title "executive chaplain" of this group. Defendant SEON EMANUEL JONES, 3511 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is a member of the Executive Council and is the President of the main local branch of this group, namely, Local No. 1, which local held meetings at the Boulevard Hall, prior to and weekly since December 7, 1941. These meetings were presided over by JONES who acted in the capacity of Chairman, the United States then being at war.

Defendant WILLIAM GREEN GORDON, 4451 South State Street, husband of defendant MITTIE M. L. GORDON, bears the honorary title "Father GORDON" and has been in attendance at many meetings of the Executive Council.

These individuals together with Mrs. GORDON and others attended Executive Council meetings of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia held at 4451 South State Street at which time and place they formulated the policy of the group and carried on its activities.

All of the above-named persons attended meetings of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia held at the Boulevard Hall, 356 East 47th Street, Chicago, on many occasions since December 7, 1941, and each of them have occupied positions on the speakers platform and have addressed the assembled audience on many occasions.

On May 31, 1942, at a meeting addressed by MITTIE M. L. GORDON, which has been set forth above, DAVID JAMES LOGAN who was in attendance during the speech by Mrs. GORDON also addressed the audience. The substance of his

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remarks on this occasion were that the German Nazis were being deprived of their fair share of the lands and raw materials of the world. ✓

At this same meeting, namely, May 31, 1942, held at the Boulevard Hall, WILLIAM GREEN GORDON who was also in attendance while MITTIE M. L. GORDON was speaking addressed the meeting himself and among other things stated "that the negroes would be shown by the Peace Movement to Ethiopia how to build planes, tanks, submarines, and battleships with which they could fight all white people like Hell."

All of the above-named defendants were in attendance at a meeting of this organization held under similar circumstances as the others set forth above on June 21, 1942, and were present while Mrs. GORDON spoke. She stated on this occasion "that these are serious times"; "that she had heard on the radio that half the people of India had joined up with Japan"; "that she had also heard on her radio that Seattle had just been bombed."

Each of the above-named defendants including WILLIAM GORDON, DAVID LOGAN, SEON JONES, and MITTIE GORDON were present at a meeting held June 28, 1942, at the Boulevard Hall during the time that Defendant MITTIE M. L. GORDON made the statements which have been set forth above.

Each of these persons was present at the meeting of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia held August 2, 1942, at 356 East 47th Street at which time MITTIE GORDON made the statements which have been set forth above.

SEON EMANUEL JONES, 3511 Wabash Avenue, at a meeting held August 21, 1942, under similar circumstances and to a similar audience of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia at the Boulevard Hall, the United States then being at war, addressed this organization as follows: "And now is the time for the negroes to act; because if they wait until after the war, they will be back in slavery again; but if they act wisely, they will free themselves now and they will be free and it won't be very long."

Each of these defendants was present at the meeting held August 30, 1942, at the Boulevard Hall during the time that Mrs. GORDON made the remarks to the audience which have been set forth above.

On this date, August 30, 1942, SEON EMANUEL JONES, speaking to the assembled persons, stated among other things "that the United States soldiers did not have food; that they did not have ammunition; that the soldiers were fighting in water and mud up to their waists; and that they would soon give up"; "that the newspapers were reporting lies when they reported that the Allies were winning this war, because the Allies are not winning the war, they can't win, they never will win, and the Japanese will win."

At a meeting of this organization held September 6, 1942, under similar circumstances and with a similar audience at the Boulevard Hall, SEON JONES, addressing this group, the United States then being at war, stated among other things "that the negroes should not go away and do their fighting; they shouldn't register for the draft and fight for something they haven't got"; "that the negroes should not fight the Japanese because the Japanese are not fighting us (meaning the negroes); that the negroes should do their fighting here because the white man is their enemy."

At this meeting, namely, September 6, 1942, DAVID JAMES LOGAN, addressing the audience, made the statement among other things that were said "that the members of this organization (meaning the Peace Movement to Ethiopia) did not have to register for the draft because they were Liberians, and as such, did not owe any allegiance to the United States."

On September 19, 1942, complaints were filed before United States Commissioner EDWIN K. WALKER, Chicago, Illinois, charging Defendant MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON with a violation of Sections No. 33 and 34, Title 50, United States Code and charging defendants, WILLIAM GREEN GORDON, DAVID JAMES LOGAN, and SEON EMANUEL JONES with a violation of Section 34, Title 50, United States Code.

Before United States Commissioner WALKER, warrants were obtained for the arrest of the above-named defendants, and on September 20, 1942, they were apprehended. On September 21, 1942, these persons were arraigned before United States Commissioner EDWIN K. WALKER. Defendant MITTIE M. L. GORDON was ordered held under \$10,000 bond, and on September 22, 1942, she posted a bond of \$10,000 and was released pending a further hearing in this case. WILLIAM GREEN GORDON, DAVID JAMES LOGAN, and SEON EMANUEL JONES were ordered held under \$5,000 bond each which was not furnished.

The facts in this case were presented to the Special Grand Jury sitting in Chicago, Illinois, considering seditious activities in the Northern District of Illinois.

On October 23, 1942, in open court under Docket No. 33645, the Special Grand Jury returned an indictment against Defendant MITTIE M. L. GORDON, charging her in 8 counts with violating Sections 33 and 34, Title 50, United States Code, that is to say, with willfully making certain oral statements, with intent to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, and refusal of duty in the military and naval forces of the United States, and willfully to obstruct the recruiting and enlistment in the service of the United States, to the injury of the service and of the United States.

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On October 23, 1942, in open court under Docket No. 33646, the Special Grand Jury returned an indictment against each of the defendants charging them with a violation of Section 34, Title 50, United States Code, that is to say with conspiring to violate Section 33 as set forth above.

On October 28, 1942, all defendants were arraigned before United States District Judge WILLIAM H. HOLLY and were ordered held for trial on November 9, 1942, at 10 a.m.

On November 9, 1942, on the motion of the defense counsel, Federal Judge HOLLY set the trial date for this case for December 8, 1942, at 10 a.m.

On December 4, 1942 on motion of the government presented by the Executive Assistant to the United States Attorney, WILLIAM J. CONNOR, together with the defense counsel appearing before Judge HOLLY, the trial date was postponed to January 25, 1943 at 10 a.m. All subjects have posted bond and have been released pending the trial.

On November 30, 1942, the facts in this case were presented again to a different Federal Grand Jury sitting in Chicago, and on this date a true bill of indictment was voted.

The Statute of Limitations has ceased to run on this case inasmuch as all defendants were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago, Illinois, on October 23, 1942.

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WITNESSES

CHANDLER OWEN,
429 East Oakwood Boulevard,
Ritz Hotel, Chicago, Illinois;
or Care of Office of War
Information, Room 3456,
Social Security Building,
Washington, D. C.

This man, a lecturer and author, presently employed by the Office of War Information, Washington, D. C., where he is engaged in printing a booklet, "What Will Happen to the Negroes If Japan Wins the War," can testify that he attended meetings of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia at 356 East 47th Street, Chicago, Illinois, on the following Sunday evenings during 1942: May 31, June 7, June 14, June 21, June 28, July 5, July 12, July 19, July 26, August 23, August 30, September 6, September 13, September 20, 1942.

He can testify that defendants, DAVID LOGAN and WILLIAM and MITTIE GORDON, spoke at this meeting; that there were approximately 320 persons in the audience; and that there were 12 men and 3 women on the stage. He can testify that the substance of the speech made by DAVID LOGAN was that the Nazis were not getting their fair share of land, economic goods, or racial rights; that WILLIAM GORDON purported to read a newspaper article from the Pittsburgh Courier, which was accredited to J. A. ROGERS; and that the speech of WILLIAM GORDON was primarily an eulogy of HITLER showing that HITLER was not hostile to the negroes, that HITLER said he did not hate the negroes, he only pitied them. He can testify that GORDON purported to read these statements from the article and that he himself went outside the meeting hall and bought a copy of the Pittsburgh Courier containing the alleged newspaper account and found that WILLIAM GORDON was not truthfully reading the article. He can testify that WILLIAM GORDON said that the negroes in Africa would not be permitted to build a church and that if they attempted it they would be run out and killed, that the negroes in Africa would then be shown by the Peace Movement how to build planes, tanks, submarines, and battleships with which to fight all white people like Hell.

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He can testify that MITTIE M. L. GORDON addressed the audience and that among other things she said, "On December 7, one billion black people, our colored people, struck for freedom."

He can testify that he attended a meeting of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia June 14, 1942, at the Boulevard Hall, 356 East 47th Street, and that there was a mixed crowd of negroes numbering approximately 300 in attendance; that the speakers of the evening were DAVID LOGAN, WILLIAM GORDON, and MITTIE M. L. GORDON; and that SEON EMANUEL JONES acted as chairman of the meeting. He can testify that LOGAN made a speech to the audience on this occasion and that following this MITTIE M. L. GORDON spoke and that the substance of her speech was as follows: that neither the white man nor the black man who were not members of her organization should be given any consideration, that she said her organization is not Christian, that Christianity is a white man's religion, that two-thirds of the people on earth are Moslems, that all colored people who are not fools are Moslems, that members of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia are Moslems, and that this is the religion of Africans and Arabs and the colored people of East Africa; that Mrs. GORDON said, "The Japanese have landed in the Aleutian Islands, the Aleutian Islands are a part of Alaska, Alaska is part of the United States. Now don't let these stool pigeons go out of here and say I'm for Japan. I'm for Africa." He can testify that the statement by Mrs. GORDON that the Japanese had landed in the Aleutian Islands was met with applause by the audience.

He can testify that he attended a meeting of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia together with RICHARD E. NICHOLAS on June 21, 1942,

at the Boulevard Hall, and that there were approximately 300 persons in attendance; that SEON JONES, WILLIAM GORDON, DAVID LOGAN, and MITTIE GORDON were the speakers; and that among other things, Mrs. GORDON stated "These are serious and important times. I just heard on my radio the announcement that one-half the people of India have just joined Japan." He can testify that this statement was met with thunderous applause by the audience; that Mrs. GORDON then went on to say, "Seattle has just been bombed." He can testify that this statement met with applause from the audience. He can testify that he saw present at this meeting two Orientals who appeared to him to be Japanese, and that these two Orientals left immediately following the speech of Madam GORDON.

He can testify that he went to a meeting of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia on June 28, 1942; that there were approximately 300 persons in the audience; and that the speakers were DAVID LOGAN and Mrs. M. M. L. GORDON; that Mrs. GORDON among other things said the following: "America and Britain had cooked up a peace to sell the colored people out but HITLER broke up the plot by putting pressure on the Crimea, Libya, and the Caucasus"; "that it is impossible for America and Britain to win this war"; "That the people who now have Libya are going to hold it. I won't tell you who is holding it". "Britain and America have killed one hundred million Africans so God won't let them win"; "that 329 ships on this side of the ocean have been sunk"; "that the U boats are glad to see the ships leave the shore. The ships are not empty. They are loaded with wealth and goods"; and that these remarks were made by Mrs. GORDON with apparent glee; and that they were well received by the audience.

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He can testify that he attended a meeting of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia July 5, 1942, at the Boulevard Hall; that there were about 200 persons present; and that the speakers of the evening included WILLIAM GORDON and DAVID LOGAN; that the substance of the speeches by WILLIAM GORDON and DAVID LOGAN was that the negroes must stop killing themselves and kill more white people; that the negroes must go over and take Africa as soon as possible.

He can testify that he attended a meeting of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia on July 12, 1942; that the audience numbered approximately 250 persons; and that the speakers included WILLIAM GORDON, DAVID J. LOGAN, and M. M. L. GORDON.

He can testify that he attended a meeting of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia on July 19, 1942, at 356 East 47th Street; that there were approximately 250 negroes in attendance; and that Mrs. GORDON made a speech, and that among other things she said, "We're going back to Africa. Our President is BARCLAY, President of Liberia, not President ROOSEVELT"; that this statement was met with applause. "The Allies don't have to win the war, in fact, the Allies may lose the war. Germany and Japan may win. If the Allies should win - - - - -." He can testify that these statements were met with wild applause from the members of the audience, and there was a favorable response to the attacks made on the United States Government.

He can testify that he attended a meeting of this group on July 26, 1942, at 356 East 47th Street, and that there were present approximately 325 people; that this meeting was a convention and that standards

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were exhibited from nearly every state beside the delegates; that Mrs. GORDON acted as chairman and introduced speakers; that a resolution was adopted to send to President ROOSEVELT demanding recognition, freedom, and repatriation of all American negroes to Africa now. He can testify that a collection was taken in the audience to defray the cost of the resolution which was to be sent by telegram.

He can testify that he attended a meeting of this organization on August 23, 1942, at the Boulevard Hall; that there were approximately 250 persons of mixed sex and age in the audience; that DAVID LOGAN was one of the speakers and that another individual, one BRANCH, was the chief speaker; that BRANCH stated among other things that negroes were on the spot and should be ready for bloodshed; that when white men patted the negro on the shoulder the fact was that they nevertheless regarded him as a common negro and that white men were like a snake poised to strike him.

He can testify that he attended a meeting of this group on August 30, 1942, at Boulevard Hall, and that SEON JONES acted as chairman of the meeting; that DAVID LOGAN, WILLIAM GORDON, Mrs. GORDON, and others were speakers; that Mrs. GORDON stated, "These are important times, and the colored people must go back to Africa if they leave a trail of bloodshed from here to the continent; that the Christian religion is a religion of slavery; that she didn't want a white man in the confines of Africa from ocean to ocean or sea to sea; that she would teach negroes in Africa how to milk cows so they would stop buying canned milk from America and England."

He can testify that he attended a meeting of this group on September 6, 1942, at the

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Boulevard Hall; that there were approximately 250 persons of mixed sex and age; that the speakers were DAVID LOGAN, SEON JONES, WILLIAM GORDON, and others; that WILLIAM GORDON said among other things that as soon as all negroes were carried back to Africa, they would adopt a set of laws to get negroes back to their aboriginal color, black; that negroes should be taught they are better than anyone else; that all light-skinned negroes are bastards; that WILLIAM GORDON announced that a picnic would be held by the Peace Movement of Ethiopia on Labor Day, and that he inquired of the audience the number that expected to attend; that as the meeting closed, the audience rises, turns to the East, and goes through a ritualistic ceremony.

Can testify that he attended a meeting of this organization held September 13, 1942, at the Boulevard Hall; that there were approximately 300 persons of mixed age and sex; that SEON JONES acted as chairman; that he introduced Mrs. GORDON who spoke approximately 15 minutes; that during Mrs. GORDON'S speech she said among other things that all negroes in the United States are slaves; that negroes must determine to go back to Africa; that they would have to spill blood from coast to coast; that she was concerned about the election of President BARCLAY of Liberia; that she wanted her organization to gather up four million votes and cast them by proxy in Liberia for Senator BARCLAY; that the four million persons, members of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia, are Liberian citizens; that Mrs. GORDON introduced a Mr. SHAACK; that SHAACK stated the present war was a racial war between white and colored people; that a Japanese Prince had married an Ethiopian Princess for the purpose of creating good will among the negroes with Japan; that all the white nations were seizing and grabbing territory; that no mention of Japanese

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WELLINGTON R. CHAVIS,
4934 South Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

aggression was made; that following the speech of Mr. SHAACK, a Dr. LEE was introduced by Mrs. GORDON; that Dr. LEE called upon negroes going to white hospitals to refuse all "shots" (Inoculations) and all operations for reasons they would have to read the significance of between the lines; that WILLIAM GORDON followed Dr. LEE to the speakers' stand and related that a member, one CLARK, 4618 Dearborn Street, had been to a white hospital, had an inoculation, and was very low; and that WILLIAM GORDON emphasized the remarks made by Dr. LEE to refuse any white medical treatment.

Can testify that immediately following his attendance at the meetings as above set forth, he made notes and wrote written reports of the things that transpired and the statements that were made at the meetings. He can identify the reports that he prepared.

This man, a negro, is the owner of a drug-store at 49th and South Park Avenue. He can testify that he attended a meeting of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia held on August 23, 1942, at the Boulevard Hall; that he went to this meeting with the witness set out above and can corroborate with the previous witness as to what occurred at this meeting. In addition, he can testify that one BRANCH, the principal speaker, addressing the audience stated, "We are going back to Africa if every drop of blood has to be spilled to do it;" that other speakers stated that before sending the negro children to school, they should wait to get back to Africa because American education poisons the childrens' minds.

Can testify that he attended a meeting of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia on August 30,

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1942, in the company of the previous witness. He can corroborate the statements set forth above and in addition can testify that Mrs. GORDON announced a Japanese victory in the Pacific islands; that this announcement was met by the audience with great applause; that she then said, "The greater the Japanese victories the less victims there will be in the United States for us."

He can testify that he attended a meeting of this group held on September 6, 1942, in the company of the above witness, and can corroborate the statements as they are set forth. In addition thereto, he can testify that SEON JONES made a short speech in which he urged members of this organization to be ready to fight when the time came for them to be called on; that instead of going to fight for this country and the white men they could stay here in America and fight for themselves.

He can testify that he attended a meeting of this group at the Boulevard Hall on September 13, 1942; that the speakers of the evening were SEON JONES, who acted as chairman, Mrs. MITTIE GORDON, and WILLIAM GORDON. He can corroborate the statements set forth under the above witness.

SAMUEL B. STRATTON,
New Warner Hotel,
3301 Cottage Grove,
Chicago, Illinois.

This man who is colored is employed as a teacher of history in the DuSable High School and he is considered an authority on negro history. He can testify that he attended a meeting of this organization on August 2, 1942, at the Boulevard Hall; that there were in attendance approximately 300 negroes of mixed sex and age; that the principal speaker was Mrs. M. M. L. GORDON; that her speech lasted approximately 30

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minutes; and that during the course of this speech she denied citizenship, loyalty to the United States because the United States, according to Mrs. GORDON, had not protected her citizenship rights; that among other things she urged her followers whom she called slaves not to bear arms for the United States Government; that the Jew was the cause of the failure of the Marcus Garvey Movement; that she urged racial unity in fighting for freedom which they despaired of receiving in the United States but that they were confidently assured they would receive freedom when they returned to Africa. He can testify that the audience received these remarks with enthusiasm. He can also testify that Mrs. GORDON expressed anti-Semitic ideas by blaming Jews for the sorry present condition of the negroes; and that particular reference was made by Mrs. GORDON to the housing difficulties experienced by colored people; that Mrs. GORDON expressed a pro-Japanese sentiment during her speech following which there was great applause from the audience; that he was shocked at the reception afforded the pro-Japanese remarks by the audience; that Mrs. GORDON stated, "The Liberian flag is our flag"; "that no negro owes allegiance to any flag but the Liberian flag." He can testify that a young tall good-looking negro was introduced as a singer following the speech by Mrs. GORDON. He can testify that the singer made a short speech in which he said that he was not going to fight for this country and none of the members of his (the singers) own particular group would fight or participate in the war effort; that this speech was met with applause from the audience.

He can testify that he attended a meeting of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia on September 13, 1942, at the Boulevard Hall

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in company with the two witnesses
set out above. He can corroborate
the testimony given by the two witnesses
as set out.

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RICHARD E. NICHOLAS —
128 East 33rd Street
Chicago, Illinois

This witness, colored, is President of the Friendly Tip Toilet Manufacturing Company and former Secretary of the Negro Chamber of Commerce. He can testify that he attended a meeting of this group on June 14, 1942, in the company of CHANDLER OWEN, whose testimony has been set forth above. He can identify the speakers present and can corroborate the statements made by them.

He can testify that he attended a meeting of this organization on June 21, 1942, in the company of Witness CHANDLER OWEN. He can testify that SEON JONES, WILLIAM GORDON, DAVID LOGAN and Mrs. M. M. L. GORDON were the speakers of the evening, that he heard Mrs. GORDON say that the Japanese have landed in the Aleutian Islands and that she said she had heard that the Japanese had bombed Seattle. He can testify that these statements were met by wild applause from the audience. He can corroborate the statements set forth by Witness OWEN. He can testify that he attended a meeting of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia held at Boulevard Hall September 13, 1942, that there were in attendance approximately 300 Negroes of mixed age and color, that the speakers consisted of Defendants MITTIE GORDON, SEON JONES and WILLIAM GORDON. He can corroborate the above Witness's testimony on the activities and statements at this meeting. He can testify that he attended other meetings of this organization on dates not now recalled by him, but meetings held since December 7, 1941, that at these meetings he heard speakers, whose identities he does not recall, telling the audience that there was nothing worth fighting for in America and that Negroes should not participate in the war effort, and although he is unable to recall the names of the speakers he can testify that these statements were made in

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Mrs. MAE RUTH JOHNSON
4907 Champlain Avenue
Chicago, Illinois, or
c/o JOHN HESS
Monogram Laundry
518 East 47th Street
Chicago, Illinois

the presence of Defendant MITTIE GORDON. He can testify that at the meeting held June 21, 1942, there were two Japanese or Filipinos in the audience, that when Mrs. GORDON made her announcement that the Japanese had bombed Seattle these two persons immediately arose and left the meeting.

This witness has been employed in the Monogram Laundry for a number of years and is well regarded by her employer, a white man. This witness can testify that she attended a meeting of this organization held September 6, 1942, and that she arrived at the meeting at 7 p.m., that she was met at the door by two guards who took from her a dime before permitting her to enter the hall, that there were six guards and ushers keeping order at this meeting place. She can substantiate the other witnesses in the activities and statements that were made at this meeting. In addition, she can testify that one BRANCH was introduced by SEON JONES, chairman of the meeting, that JONES said BRANCH was President of Local #6 of this organization and that among other things BRANCH made the statement that the Negroes should go back to Africa to be free and that he wanted all of his own children to be free. She can testify that following the speech of BRANCH one ELLIS was introduced by SEON JONES, that she heard ELLIS among other things tell the audience that Mrs. GORDON had once said to him that "America is not our country because here we can't do what we want to do and we are only guests in the country" and that ELLIS then said "You see what you are up against. You aren't free and you won't be free as

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long as you are in America. There is no freedom for you here." She can testify that at this meeting Defendant DAVID LOGAN was introduced by SEON JONES, that LOGAN made a speech concerning a draft evader, who, according to LOGAN, belonged to a Moorish group, that LOGAN stated that this draft evader had refused to report for induction because of his religion, that this statement was met with wild applause from the audience. She can testify that in no way did LOGAN, JONES or any other person present state that the policy of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia was in any way different than that of the draft evader who had been jailed because of his refusal to report for induction. She can testify that during the course of this meeting guards passed the audience selling the green booklets bearing the title "Constitution of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia," that SEON JONES, the chairman of the meeting, announced from the stand that the "Constitution" was being sold, and he urged the audience to purchase copies. She can testify that she bought a copy for twenty-five cents and that she voluntarily gave this to Special Agent RICHARD W. AXTELL.

This witness can testify that she attended the meeting of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia held at Boulevard Hall September 13, 1942, and she can corroborate the testimony of the above witnesses as to the statements and activities that occurred at this meeting.

Mrs. RUTH COLMAN
4710 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

This witness, who is colored, was formerly employed by the Chicago Police Department for a number of years. She is presently Block Captain under the Civilian Defense, for the 4700 South Parkway block. She is an organizer for the Red Cross among Negroes and is active on a committee to sell United States war bonds and stamps.

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She can testify that she attended meetings of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia held at the Boulevard Hall on the following Sunday evenings: June 14, June 21, June 28, July 6, July 19, August 2, August 9, August 16, August 30, September 6 and September 13, all of these meetings being held during 1942. She can testify in corroboration and substantiation of the statements set forth by the previous witnesses who attended these meetings. She can testify that at the meeting held August 2, 1942, at the Boulevard Hall there were approximately 200 colored persons present of mixed sex and age, that Defendant MITTIE GORDON spoke at the meeting and that among other things Mrs. GORDON said "This is my birthday and it is different from my birthday a year ago because then I was in jail, framed by ministers and was deprived of my liberty. I thank God that this day (August 2, 1942) brought a difference because unjustness cannot win. I was persecuted, but just see what the Japanese did to America for unjustly treating people that are innocent of violence. See what unjustness will bring you. Pearl Harbor had its destruction. When Pearl Harbor was bombed revenge was reaped upon my enemies." She can testify that SEON JONES acted as chairman at this meeting, that he introduced Mrs. GORDON and that among other things she heard JONES say that now is the time for the Negro to act, that if he waits until after the war he will be back in slavery again but if he acts wisely he will free himself now, and he urged Negroes to keep pushing in the direction they are now going and that they will be free and it won't be very long.

This witness can testify that she paid ten cents at the door, for which she received a membership card in the Peace Movement to Ethiopia, that this membership card bears in addition to her name a sign, the Moslem

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by sponsoring the marriage of a Japanese with a Liberian. She can testify that WILLIAM GORDON stated that he himself had negotiated a marriage of a Japanese to a colored woman in Chicago for the reason that he wanted to bring about a tie between these two groups, that he wanted to promote a kindred feeling between these races for the purpose of freeing the colored people in America, that he gave the money to the Japanese out of his own pocket for this marriage, that the Japanese he aided is now in the United States carrying on the cause and that there are many Japanese who are married to colored people in Chicago. This witness can testify that the above statements she heard Mr. GORDON make were met in the audience with great applause. She can testify that after the meeting was over she furnished the statements and the facts to Special Agent RICHARD W. AXTELL and Special Agent JOHN T. BINKLEY, Jr., and that she signed a statement containing these facts dated September 23, 1942.

She can testify that she attended a meeting of this organization on August 23, 1942, that the chairman was SEON JONES and that the speakers were DAVID J. LOGAN and MITTIE M. L. GORDON. She can corroborate the previous witnesses as to the statements and activities occurring at this meeting.

This witness can testify that she went to a meeting of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia held August 30, 1942, that SEON JONES acted as chairman of this meeting, that he said he had heard over the radio that the Japanese were winning the war in the Solomon Islands and that he was happy to make that announcement because he knew that the white man could not last much longer for they were fighting in muck and water up to their waists, that JONES told the audience that we, meaning the colored people, are not fighting anywhere, that we just want to go home. She can testify that he said the reports printed

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in the newspapers are not true, that he knew American soldiers did not have food, guns or ammunition and that these things cannot be gotten to the American soldiers, that JONES said the Japanese are destroying American ships but that the Americans turned this around to read the other way and that reports that the Americans were sinking Japanese ships were false. She can testify that these statements were met in the audience with applause. She can testify that present on the speakers' stand were WILLIAM GORDON, DAVID LOGAN and others. She can testify that prior to the beginning of the meeting she had a conversation with a man who acted as a guard or usher, that she does not know the identity of this person but that he told her she should not be afraid to tell anyone that she is a member of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia because he said "We are on the side of the Japanese, and the Japanese are not fighting us." She can testify that she attended a meeting of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia on September 6, 1942, at Boulevard Hall, that there were in attendance approximately 100 persons, that SEON JONES was the chairman of this meeting and that he made a speech to the audience in which he said that the Negroes should not fight anyone but the one who is fighting them, and that is the white men in this country, that the Negroes should not fight for any rights but fight for themselves and that the Japanese are not fighting the Negroes. She can testify that Defendant WILLIAM GORDON followed JONES to the speakers' stand and that GORDON made a speech to the audience in which he said that the colored people should not go to a doctor and should not subject themselves to inoculations under any circumstances because white people would kill them in any way they could. She can testify that present at this meeting during the speeches of SEON JONES and WILLIAM GORDON was

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Defendant DAVID LOGAN. Can testify that the above statements made at this meeting were furnished by her to Special Agents RICHARD W. AXTELL and JOHN T. BINKLEY, Jr. in statement form dated September 23, 1942, and that she signed the same. She can testify that she attended a meeting of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia on September 13, 1942, at 356 East 47th Street, that the hall was filled with a mixed colored crowd, that SEON JONES acted as chairman and opened the meeting, that he introduced Mrs. GORDON, that she heard Mrs. GORDON say to the audience "We are Liberian citizens. We are not American citizens." She can testify that Mrs. GORDON discussed sending a cable to Liberia containing four million votes for President BARCLAY of Liberia, that Mrs. GORDON said she wanted to let the people of Liberia know that members of this organization were standing fast for him. She can testify that following Mrs. GORDON to the speakers' stand was one Mr. SHAACK, that SHAACK spoke of the friendliness of the Japanese to the natives of Liberia and that he discussed the cheaper production methods of the Japanese which enabled that country to furnish manufactured shoes to natives of Liberia at a very low price. She can testify that she furnished this information in statement form to Special Agents RICHARD W. AXTELL and JOHN T. BINKLEY, Jr., and that she signed the statement dated September 23, 1942.

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Q. C. WILLIAMS
3031 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

This individual is a former baseball player, colored, and has traveled in Japan. This witness can testify that he went to a meeting on May 31, 1942 at 8:00 P.M., at 4640 S. Parkway, Chicago, where he heard MRS. GORDON speak. He can testify that on this occasion she spoke for approximately fifteen minutes. During this speech, WILLIAMS heard her say that the Negroes should be transferred to Africa; that civilization was due for a change; that the dark races were to rule the world and that it would come in this generation; that the Japanese would win the war; that the white man's time is up; and that now is the time for the Negro to come into power.

He can testify that she said the attack on Pearl Harbor was proof of this; that Pearl Harbor was not attacked until all Negroes had been removed; that ships carrying colored troops in the Pacific Ocean would not be sunk by the Japanese; that after the war was over HITLER would rule the East and the Japanese would rule the Western part of the United States.

He can testify that MRS. GORDON said the Negroes would have their own flag; that the white man was enslaving them; that Negroes should not register for the draft; that all persons present should tear up their draft cards and throw them away; that MRS. GORDON urged them to disregard all letters from the draft board. He can testify that MRS. GORDON said that the Japanese were going to redeem the Negroes from the white man in this country and that the spoils of conquest would be equally divided among HITLER and the Japanese; that the Japs with a billion Asiatics would definitely win this war.

He can testify there were approximately 180 persons present for the whole meeting; that 30 or 35 left immediately after she finished her speech and that her speech was received with great applause. He can testify that he furnished this information to Special Agent ROYAL L. STAUFFER, in the form of a statement dated October 1, 1942, which statement is signed by him.

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ROYAL L. STAUFFER
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he took a signed statement dated October 1, 1942 from the previous witness and that the facts contained therein were said by WILLIAMS to be true and correct.

RICHARD W. AXTELL
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

This witness can testify that on September 20, 1942, accompanied by Special Agents JAMES E. CONERTY, GEORGE D. O'CONNOR, JOHN T. BINKLEY, FRANCIS A. REGAN, AUBREY ELLIOTT, JR., and two officers of the Chicago Police Department went to 4451 S. State Street, at approximately 6:15 A.M.; that at this address defendants Madam GORDON and WILLIAM GORDON were arrested by him; that the apprehension was effected through a commissioner's warrant which had been issued on September 19, 1942; that at 4451 S. State Madam GORDON made a list of the valuables in her house; that money in her possession was counted and that a form was signed by her and by the witness and Special Agent CONERTY in which acknowledgment was made by defendant Madam GORDON that no money or property was removed from the house; that Special Agents REGAN and ELLIOTT were assigned to conduct a search of the premises.

He can testify that he brought defendant Madam GORDON to the Chicago Field Office and thereafter questioned her on September 20 and 21, 1942. Can testify that he dictated a statement containing the results of the questioning; that Madam GORDON read the statement, initialed each page on which there was corrections, but refused to sign the same although stating on many occasions that the facts contained were true and correct.

Can testify that during the questioning Madam GORDON made such statements as "I have continually advocated that the dark race unite so that they can obtain assurance from the government that they will no longer be treated as slaves." "I object to the black man going to

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war without the assurance of the government of his freedom after the war is over." "Since December 7, 1941 I have told those in meetings of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia who have signed up to return to Liberia that they are Liberian citizens." "In June 1942 I remember reading an announcement to the audience that the Japanese had landed in the Aleutians and that the Aleutian Islands are a part of Alaska and that there was some applause after this announcement." "I have read announcements of war bulletins which have been taken from various newspapers published in Chicago and they have all concerned victories of the Japanese." "MR. SEON JONES is Chairman of Local No. 1, makes some of these announcements and reads some of the clippings." "I remember an announcement read that the English and American soldiers in the Solomon Islands could not get food, guns or ammunition. I myself heard this over the radio." "Our President is BARCLAY of Liberia, not President ROOSEVELT." "I have said that we owe allegiance to the Liberian flag. We teach our people that they have their own flag of Liberia or Ethiopia." "An announcement was made in June of 1942 that Seattle has just been bombed and that Mahatma Gandhi who was once a Pacifist had joined Japan and was splitting through India. After this there was some applause." "Since the Peace Movement of Ethiopia was founded, we have continually advocated the affinity of all black groups that are scattered throughout the world of African descent. The Japanese are of the dark race and originally were of the same strain as we, but we do not advocate the affinity of any Japanese or oriental." "Our organization stands for the repatriotism of those who desire to go back to Africa peaceably." "We belong in a strong nationalist movement among the blacks. We believe in a one hundred per cent black independent people without amalgamation." "I founded the Peace Movement to Ethiopia on December 7, 1932; we have continually held meetings at 356 E. 47th Street since December 7, 1941; speakers at meetings since December 7, 1941 include DAVID JAMES LOGAN, SEON EMANUEL JONES and WILLIAM GREEN GORDON. We have held meetings of the Executive Council of which the

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above-mentioned three defendants are members on monthly occasions at 4451 S. State Street."

This witness can testify that the above statements were made by Madam GORDON and incorporated in an 8-page statement dictated in her presence which was not signed by Madam GORDON but Madam GORDON indicated that the facts contained therein were true and correct.

This witness can testify that on September 21, 1942 at the office of the F.B.I., defendant Madam GORDON stated it was her belief that originally all people in the world were black and that as a result she considered the black race and the Japanese race to be one and the same; that she said she would rather marry a Japanese than a white man because she considered him to be of the same race as herself; that the black man has fought enough wars for the white man and that the black man should not fight any more wars until he had received an assurance that after the war was over he would be free; that Madam GORDON stated she had told many members of her organization to claim conscientious objection as a deferment from army service from the time the Selective Service Act was passed in 1940 until August of 1941.

Can testify that these statements were made by defendant Madam GORDON but not included in the above statement inasmuch as during the dictation she denied having made the same.

Can testify that on September 22, 1942 Madam GORDON was brought to the office of the F.B.I., Chicago, Illinois, and that she repeated many of the statements that have been set forth above.

Can identify the material found on the person of the defendant Madam GORDON on September 20, 1942, which she voluntarily gave the writer.

Can testify that during the time Madam GORDON was in the custody of Special Agents of the Chicago office that a log was kept. Can identify certain

entries on the log as having been made by him.

Can testify that on September 28, 1942 he went to 4451 S. State Street, the home of defendant Madam GORDON, accompanied by Special Agent JAMES E. CONERTY, on information received that Madam GORDON had indicated she wished to turn over additional records to this office. Can testify that while at 4451 S. State St., Madam GORDON voluntarily turned over books and records of the organization; that these records have been initialed and examined; can introduce these records into evidence.

Can testify that on this occasion Madam GORDON stated "The black race and the white race can never be welded together, and when Japan attacked the U. S. they attacked the white race but not the black race and that I do not blame the white man for being angry with the Japanese." Can further testify that she said "The organization was a militant one and that besides being militant had a military unit which she said is known as the Protective Corps; that the Protective Corps engages in military drills on Wednesday evenings at 3144 S. State Street under the direction of Lt. ULYSSES S. GRANT."

Can testify that Special Agents FRANCIS A. REGAN and AUBREY ELLIOTT, JR., turned over to the witness records and correspondence which were taken from 4451 S. State Street, the premises occupied by defendants WILLIAM GORDON and Madam GORDON. Can testify that these records were examined by him and that certain letters and books which appeared to be pertinent to instant case were removed. Can identify and introduce this material.

Can testify that he interviewed witness RUTH COLMAN, 4710 S. Parkway on numerous occasions relative to attendance at meetings of Peace Movement to Ethiopia and that six signed statements containing the information furnished by this person were taken; that RUTH COLMAN signed each statement after stating that the facts contained therein were true and correct.

ANDREW J. RAFFERTY
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

This witness can testify that on September 19, 1942 upon the authority of the Assistant US Attorney WILLIAM J. CONNOR, he filed a complaint before U. S. Commissioner EDWIN K. WALKER; that the complaint charged the defendants with a violation of Sections 33 and 34, Title 50, U.S. Code; that based on this complaint Commissioner's warrants were issued calling for the apprehension of the defendants in this case.

Can testify that he examined certain records and books belonging to this organization, which books were brought to the Chicago Field Office by Special Agents FRANCIS A. REGAN and AUBREY ELLIOTT, JR.; that upon examination of these records he removed certain letters and other material which appeared to be pertinent in instant case. He can identify this material upon which he placed an identifying mark.

JAMES E. CONERTY
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

This witness can testify that on September 20, 1942 he went to 4451 S. State St., the home of defendants WILLIAM GORDON and MITTIE M. L. GORDON, and that he assisted in the apprehension of defendant Madam GORDON.

Can testify that money and valuable were counted by him and that a form was executed and signed by MRS. GORDON and himself in which it was acknowledged that the money counted was the total found in the house and that none of this was removed.

Can testify that he assisted in bringing defendant Madam GORDON to the Chicago Field Office; that he questioned her on September 20, 21 and 22, 1942. He can corroborate the testimony with regard to this as set forth above under witness Special Agent RICHARD W. AXTELL.

Can testify that a log was kept reflecting the activities of defendant Madam GORDON during the time she was at the Chicago Field Office and can identify that portion of the log bearing his signature and initials.

Can testify that the statement dictated by the witness as set forth above in the presence of defendant Madam GORDON was read by her and each page was initialed upon which appeared corrections; that Madam GORDON repeatedly stated that the facts contained therein were true and correct; that she refused to sign the statement.

Can testify that on September 22, 1942 during the time that Madam GORDON was in the office of the Chicago Field Division and in the presence of Deputy U. S. Marshal ALBERT E. WOHLERS, Madam GORDON said "We are not Americans. We know only one flag, either the Ethiopian or the Liberian flag. These flags are uppermost in the black man's mind."

Can testify that he interviewed Deputy U. S. Marshal ALBERT WOHLERS and that as a result of this information he dictated a statement dated September 23, 1942 and that ALBERT WOHLERS placed his signature thereon and said that the facts contained therein were true and correct. This statement was signed by this witness and Special Agent RICHARD W. AXTELL.

Can identify certain materials and writings which were voluntarily furnished by Madam GORDON on September 20, 1942.

Can testify that on September 28, 1942 he went to the home of the defendants at 4451 S. State Street, accompanied by Special Agent RICHARD W. AXTELL. He can corroborate the testimony of this agent with regard to the statements made by defendant Madam GORDON on this occasion.

Can identify books and records which were turned over by defendant Madam GORDON upon which this witness has placed an identifying mark.

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ALBERT E. WOHLERS
Deputy U. S. Marshal
Old P. O. Building
Chicago, Illinois

This witness can testify that on September 22, 1942 he escorted Madam M. M. L. GORDON to the Chicago office of the F.B.I.; that he was present during the time this defendant read a statement that had been prepared; that during this statement the defendant made certain additions. Can testify that after she had read the statement and made necessary corrections, that Madam GORDON stated that everything contained therein was true and correct. Can testify that while at the Chicago office he heard Madam GORDON say that it was necessary to educate the people of her race and that in order to educate them it was necessary to use propaganda; that she said it was necessary to show her race that they were the original race and were, therefore, superior to all other races; that the black race was on earth first and the black man deserved leadership for it.

He can testify that defendant Madam GORDON further said "We are not Americans and that we know only one flag, either the Ethiopian or the Liberian flag." He can testify that MRS. GORDON said the black race has saved the white race in wars on several previous occasions and that they will be depended upon to do it again and that the black race will fight now "if they are given absolute assurance that they will be given their rights, and not otherwise." "If we don't get the assurance now then we will never get it after the war." Can testify that these statements were incorporated into a statement dated September 23, 1942 which he signed as an indication that they were true and correct.

DAFHNE BLACK
Stenographer
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

This witness can testify that she was present during part of the statement dictated in the presence of defendant Madam GORDON by Special Agent RICHARD W. AXTELL; that she took the statement in shorthand and subsequently transcribed it.

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Can testify that during the course of the statement Madam GORDON was advised that additions could be made by her and that it was in reality her own statement.

MILDRED HART
Stenographer
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

This witness can testify that she was present during the dictation of the second and final portion of the statement of Madam GORDON, that the statement as it appears in its final form is a true and accurate typewritten copy of the statement as dictated. Can substantiate the testimony of the preceding witness.

JOHN T. BINKLEY, JR.
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

This witness can testify that on September 20, 1942 he accompanied Special Agents RICHARD W. AXTELL, JAMES E. CONERTY, GEORGE D. O'CONNOR, FRANCIS J. REGAN, AUBREY ELLIOTT, JR., and two officers of the Chicago Police Department to 4451 S. State Street; that at this address he apprehended defendant WILLIAM GORDON. Can testify that WILLIAM GORDON executed a waiver of search form authorizing this witness and Special Agent GEORGE D. O'CONNOR to search the rooms located at 4451 S. State St., third floor, and to take letters, papers and materials or other property which they may desire.

Can testify that he transported defendant WILLIAM GORDON to the Chicago Field Office and that he questioned him. Can testify that a signed statement was dictated by him reflecting the results of the questioning. Can testify that during the course of the questioning defendant WILLIAM GORDON stated that the Peace Movement to Ethiopia was organized in 1932 at 4451 South State Street by defendant Madam GORDON, himself and several other persons; that Madam GORDON is the President General of this organization; that he, himself, has been active in this group since its inception; that meetings of this group have been held every Sunday night since December 7, 1942; that he bears the honorary title Father GORDON; that he always sits on the speakers'

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platform with defendant Madam GORDON and SEON JONES and DAVID J. LOGAN.

Can testify that WILLIAM GORDON stated that the motto of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia is separation of the black race from the white race.

Can testify that at a meeting of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, Madam GORDON announced that she had heard a radio report that the Japanese had landed in the Aleutian Islands and that following this announcement the audience applauded. That WILLIAM GORDON said defendant Madam GORDON announced that the Aleutian Islands are a part of Alaska, Alaska is a part of the United States, and then said, "Now don't let these stoll pigeons go out of here and say that I am for Japan, I am for Africa." That Madam GORDON then announced that she had heard that Seattle has just been bombed and that following this the audience again applauded.

Can testify that WILLIAM GORDON stated that Madam GORDON made a speech to this organization on June 28, 1942 and that she said among other things, "It is impossible for America and Britain to win the war. The British and Americans have killed one hundred million Afficans so God won't let them win." Can testify that at this same meeting WILLIAM GORDON said that defendant Madam GORDON announced to the audience that the U-boats are glad to see ships leave this shore loaded with wealth and goods.

Can testify that WILLIAM GORDON said that at a meeting of this organization in the middle of July, Madam GORDON made a speech in which she said, "Our President is BARCLAY, not President ROOSEVELT." "The Allies don't have to win the war, in fact the Allies may lose the war, Germany and Japan may win." Can testify that WILLIAM GORDON stated that following this announcement the audience applauded.

Can testify that WILLIAM GORDON said at a meeting on August 2, 1942 that Madam GORDON spoke to the audience and said that among other things "She had been unjustly treated a year ago and that when Pearl Harbor was bombed that was her revenge on her enemies for the unjust way which she had been treated."

Can testify that WILLIAM GORDON said that he had made a speech to the Peace Movement of Ethiopia on August 16, 1942; that during which time WILLIAM GORDON told the audience that he had assisted in the marriage of a Japanese to a Negress in Chicago; that the name of this Japanese was believed by WILLIAM GORDON to be TAKANASHI; that he paid the preacher out of his pocket for the ceremony; that he told the audience a marriage of the Japanese princess to an Ethiopian prince was for the purpose of bring these two races closer together.

Can testify that WILLIAM GORDON stated he remembered telling audiences of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia that many Japanese men are married to colored women in the United States and that the audience greeted this announcement with applause. That WILLIAM GORDON stated he was present at a meeting of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia on August 23, 1942. He stated the principal speaker was MR. BRANCH, President of Local #2 and that BRANCH said among other things "The Negroes want no connection with white people, Caucasians or Anglo-Saxons, and we are going back to Africa if every drop of blood has to be spilled to do it.

He can testify that the results of the above interview were dictated in a statement form and that the statement was signed by WILLIAM GREEN GORDON.

He can testify that during the time the defendant WILLIAM GREEN GORDON was in his custody a log was maintained reflecting the activities of this defendant. Can identify those entries in the log which were made by him. Can testify that defendant WILLIAM GREEN GORDON was released to the custody of the U. S. Marshal on September 20, 1942.

58 La
GEORGE D. O'CONNOR
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

This witness can corroborate the testimony of the previous witness. He can identify those entries of the log which were made by him. Can identify the signed statement which was voluntarily furnished by defendant WILLIAM GORDON and which was signed by GORDON, this witness and Special Agent JOHN T. BINKLEY, JR.

ALVIN E. OSTLING
Stenographer
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

This witness can testify that a statement was dictated by the above witness in his presence and the defendant WILLIAM GORDON; that he can identify his stenographic notes and he can testify that the statement signed by WILLIAM GORDON is an accurate transcription of these notes.

FRANCIS A. REGAN
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

This witness can testify that on September 20, 1942 he accompanied Special Agents RICHARD W. AXTELL, JAMES E. CONERTY, GEORGE D. O'CONNOR, JOHN T. BINKLEY, JR., AUBREY ELLIOTT, JR., and two members of the Chicago Police Department to the home of defendants WILLIAM GORDON and MITTIE M. L. GORDON, 4451 S. State Street; that he conducted a search with AUBREY ELLIOTT, JR., of the rooms occupied by the defendants; that he brought books, records, materials and correspondence to the Chicago Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that he subsequently prepared a list of the contents of these records and that he placed identifying marks on certain letters and correspondence contained in these files.

AUBREY ELLIOTT, JR.
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

Can corroborate the testimony of the preceding witness and can identify materials taken from the home of Madam GORDON which he has placed an identifying mark upon.

RALPH J. GREGG
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

This witness can testify that on September 20, 1942 he, accompanied by Special Agents WILLIAM J. SCHMID, ADRIAN L. MEYER, HENRY W. ANDERSON and police officer WILLIAM MORRIS, of the Chicago Police Department, arrested defendant SEON JONES at 3511 Wabash Avenue.

Can testify that he brought defendant SEON JONES to the Chicago Field Office and thereafter questioned him and took a signed statement from him dated September 20, 1942. Can testify that in this statement SEON JONES admitted that he is a member of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia; that he is President of Local #1, having held this position since 1939; that the headquarters and offices of this group are located at 4451 S. State Street; that meetings are held every Sunday afternoon and have been held since December 7, 1941 at 356 - 47th Street; that he has acted as Chairman of these meetings; that there is a Protective Corps attached to Local #1, the leader of this Protective Corps being ULYSSES S. GRANT, 5058 S. State Street, who bears the title Lieutenant. That defendant JONES admitted introducing speakers, preparing programs, and being present on the platform during speeches; that certain slips of paper upon which appear penciled notations and dates bearing a list of persons present at meetings was written by him. That these meetings cover a period from February 1, 1942 through September 15, 1942; that he sold copies of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia for 25¢; that he denied ever having ^{heard} any announcement of a Japanese victory in the islands of the Pacific Ocean; that he denied that he had ever heard remarks to the effect that the Japanese were

friends of the Negroes or that they had a common bond between them.

Can testify that during the time that SEON EMANUEL JONES was in his custody a log was maintained and he can identify those entries bearing his signature. He can further produce this log.

He can further testify that he obtained from defendant SEON JONES an authorization for Special Agents ADRIAN MEYER and HENRY ANDERSON to conduct a complete search of those rooms occupied by JONES at 3511 Wabash Avenue.

WILLIAM J. SCHMID
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he went with the previous witness to 3511 Wabash Avenue and assisted in the apprehension of defendant JONES. Can corroborate the statements contained in the statement and can identify his signature placed on the original. He can testify that entries appearing on the log were made by him and he can produce the same.

Can testify that defendant's wife, MRS. SEON JONES, produced a total of \$19.00 and one \$25.00 war savings bond at 3511 Wabash Avenue and that she certified in writing that this was the only monies or other valuables in her possession and that none of these were removed from the custody of the defendant or MRS. JONES.

HELEN NEUFFER
1540 Highland Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

This witness, who was formerly a stenographer for the Chicago Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, can testify that she made stenographic notes of the signed statement of SEON JONES and transcribed them to the final form. Can corroborate the statements made by JONES as set forth in this statement.

ADRIAN L. MEYER
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

This witness can testify that on September 20, 1942 he conducted a search of the premises occupied by defendant SEON JONES at 3511 Wabash

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Avenue; that he brought certain records and correspondence from this office pursuant to a waiver of search as set forth above. That he compiled a list of the things that were taken and that he turned them over to Special Agent RICHARD W. AXTELL on September 20, 1942. He can produce and identify those documents bearing his initials.

HENRY W. ANDERSON
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

This witness can testify as the previous one and can identify and produce those materials and correspondence taken from 3511 Wabash Avenue which bear his identifying mark.

BRYANT H. CROFT
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

This witness can testify that on September 20, 1942 at 7:30 A.M., accompanied by Special Agents ROGER J. GRATTAN, JAMES J. DILLON and EDWARD T. FISHER and police officer WILLIAM MORRIS, Chicago Police Department, arrested defendant DAVID JAMES LOGAN, 1844 W. Fillmore Street, Chicago, Illinois, which is his home. Can testify that he brought LOGAN to the Chicago Field Office and that he took a signed statement from him. He can produce and identify this statement. He can testify that LOGAN admitted in this statement that he had been a member of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia since 1933; that he is a member of the Executive Council of the Peace Movement and holds the position of Chaplain; that his duties consist of opening meetings with prayer, installing officers, and advising the organization.

Can testify that LOGAN stated that the Peace Movement of Ethiopia believes that the white man has made a promise to the black man to return him to his native land in Africa; that he does not believe Negroes have independence in the U. S. as they are "dependant upon the white man's government, his flag, his people, his culture and his money." That LOGAN admitted the Peace Movement of Ethiopia is opposed to war in all forms;

that he, himself, would rather not bear arms against Japan or Germany or any other country; that this organization began military training about the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor; that the training followed a revision of the constitution which revision he assisted; that in 1938 he traveled to Liberia as a delegate for this organization. That he made the following statement, "I am not concerned at the present time with the war existing between Japan and the United States or Germany and the United States. My only concern is the movement of the black people home to Africa. I believe that in the event Japan should defeat the United States our people in this country would be treated like hell. I do admit, however, that the fact that the Japanese people are not called members of the white race; that they are more probably called members of the black race by my organization. I do not know what the condition of the black man might be under Japanese ruling, but I am sure it would not be any worse for the black man than it has been under the white man's rule for some of us."

He can testify that LOGAN stated that he might have been present during the time when Madam GORDON said, "On December 7, one billion black people struck for freedom." That LOGAN admitted that statements had been made by speakers at meetings of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia which were seditious in nature, but that he further stated the policy of the Executive Council has been to warn speakers making such statements; that, further, they had called individuals before the Executive Council who made statements which the organization considered were of a seditious nature and advised them it was not wise to make such statements.

ROGER J. GRATTAN
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

This witness can testify that he assisted in the apprehension of Subject LOGAN on September 20, 1942, and can substantiate the statements made by LOGAN to the previous witness. He can testify that a log of the activities of defendant DAVID

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JAMES LOGAN while he was in his custody was maintained, and he can produce and identify this log. Can testify that a waiver of search of the premises at 1844 Fillmore Street was executed by defendant LOGAN; that this waiver of search authorized Special Agents JAMES J. DILLON and EDWARD T. FISHER to search the premises. Can produce and identify this form.

WILLIAM L. MORRIS
Police Officer
Chicago Police Department
Fifth District,
48th and Wabash
Chicago, Illinois

This police officer can testify that he accompanied the previous witnesses to 1844 Fillmore Street on September 20, 1942, where DAVID LOGAN was arrested. Can testify that a waiver of search was taken from the defendant and that he placed his signature thereon to this effect.

JAMES J. DILLON
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he conducted a search of the premises occupied by defendant LOGAN at 1844 Fillmore Street; that he brought certain materials and correspondence to the Chicago Field Office; that he compiled a list of these materials and that he placed identifying marks on them. He can produce and identify this material.

EDWARD T. FISHER
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Newark, New Jersey

This witness can testify as the previous witness; can identify the material taken from 1844 Fillmore Street upon which he placed an identifying mark.

BUD REDD
C/o Boulevard Hall
356 E. 47th Street
Chicago, Illinois

This witness, colored, is the caretaker of Boulevard Hall. He can testify that meetings of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia have been held on Sunday evenings at this address since December 7, 1941; that the defendant WILLIAM GORDON made arrangements for the rental of this

hall; that the rent amounted to \$12.50 per night; that this was paid by one H. PEOPLES of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia; that the rent was paid out of proceeds taken from the entrance fee amounting to 10¢ per person. He can produce receipt stubs reflecting that PEOPLES had paid the rent on various occasions. Can testify that he has had custody of the Boulevard Hall since February 1942.

THADEUS BOWEN
C/o Boulevard Hall
356 E. 47th Street
Chicago, Illinois

This witness can testify that the Peace Movement of Ethiopia has been meeting in the Boulevard Hall for the past five years; that the rent was paid by various individuals, including WILLIAM GORDON and H. PEOPLES; that rental receipts which he issued for the payment of the rent were not kept in duplicate.

W. H. McCLENNAN
839 E. 31st Street
Chicago, Illinois

This witness, President of the W. H. McClellan and Sons Realty Co., can testify that a hall at 3144 S. State Street was rented to a ULYSSES GRANT by him upon the recommendation of defendant MRS. GORDON; that GRANT pays cash for the use of this hall amounting to \$25.00 per month; that the property at 4451 S. State Street is leased by WILLIAM GORDON on a yearly basis; that the monthly rent payments of \$25.00 a month are promptly paid with an old age pension check received from the State of Illinois; that defendants WILLIAM GORDON and Madam GORDON are affiliated with a Back to Africa Movement and that such meetings have been held at 3144 South State Street and 4451 S. State Street. Can testify that on occasions MRS. GORDON pays the rental for the property at 4451 S. State Street.

CARL W. COTTON
C/o Local Board #5
5120 S. Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

This witness, colored, the Chief Clerk of Selective Service Local Board #5, can testify that his records reflect that JOHNNIE LEE JOHNSON is a registrant of this board and bears order #940;

that JOHNNIE LEE JOHNSON is presently classified as 3-A. He can produce under a subpoena duces tecum these records. He can testify that on March 19, 1941 a questionnaire was mailed to JOHNNIE LEE JOHNSON at 220 E. 49th Street; that this questionnaire was returned because of lack of proper address; that on April 12, 1941 the questionnaire was re-mailed to JOHNSON at 4529 S. Prairie Avenue; that this questionnaire was returned incompleated; that answers appearing thereon had been obliterated; that he mailed a letter to JOHNSON ASKING that he come to the Board to complete the questionnaire; that JOHNSON came to this Board on April 18 and stated that he would not fill out his questionnaire because he was not a citizen of the United States; that a notice of suspected delinquency was thereafter sent; that JOHNSON came to the Board on April 23, 1942 and stated that he would not fill out his questionnaire; that thereafter he was reported to the U. S. Attorney as being a delinquent.

Can testify that on July 29, 1941 JOHNSON came to the Local Board and requested that the Board contact defendant MITTIE GORDON as JOHNSON believed she had information of his particular case. He can testify that he contacted MRS. GORDON; that she stated she desired to come into this Local Board because she felt the registrant had not been properly dealt with; that on July 30, 1941 defendant MRS. GORDON came to the Local Board accompanied by two men and one woman; that shortly thereafter J. L. JOHNSON appeared at the board; that JOHNSON was asked whether he was willing to fill out his questionnaire, to which the reply was negative. That JOHNSON said he was not a citizen, was of Ethiopian nationality, and a member of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. He can testify that MRS. GORDON then stated that she was head of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and among other things said that if she had been able to contact all of the registrants previous to registration day she would have advised them not to register, but as it was too late for that course of action she held meetings three nights each week at 4451 S. State Street, where registrants were instructed to refuse to fill out the question-

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naire, or having completed the questionnaire they are told to file for conscientious objection; that Madam GORDON said she had given assistance to thirty men in helping them to fill out conscientious objector forms. That MRS. GORDON stated, "She would rather see her four million members all die together rather than to submit to military training." Can testify that Madam GORDON refused to give JOHNSON different advice, stating that she would take care of the members of her organization.

Can testify that one of the men accompanying MRS. GORDON talked to other registrants of the Board and that this man tried to convince these registrants that they should become members of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia and should refuse to fill out their questionnaire.

Can testify that the facts of this meeting were dictated by him immediately upon completion of this meeting into a statement; that this statement was signed by O. GRADY GREGORY, Chairman of Chicago Local Board #5. He can produce and identify this typewritten statement of the above facts. He can further testify that subsequently JOHNSON completed his questionnaire; that he was classified 3-A and that he presently resides at 4333 Vincennes Avenue. He can testify that he furnished this information to Special Agent JOHN J. SAVAGE on October 30, 1942 and that he signed a statement reflecting the truth of these facts.

MILAS S. STEPHENS
C/o Local Board #5
5120 S. Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

This witness, colored, is Secretary of Selective Service Board #5, 5120 S. Parkway. He can testify that he was present at the board meeting held July 30, 1941; that he is acquainted with the typewritten report made up by CARL COTTON of the activities that took place that date; can testify that the statement is true and correct.

He can further testify that he heard Madam GORDON state that her followers were not citizens and therefore not subject to the Selective Service Act;

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that she did not say that the Peace Movement to Ethiopia was a religious organization. He can substantiate the testimony of the previous witness. He can testify that he furnished a statement which he signed containing these facts to Special Agent JOHN J. SAVAGE on October 30, 1942.

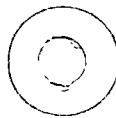
ROBERT E. HARRISON
C/o Local Board #5
5120 S. Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

This witness, colored, is a member of Selective Service Local Board #5, 5120 S. Parkway, Chicago, Illinois. Can testify that Madam GORDON appeared at a meeting of the Board; that JOHNNIE LEE JOHNSON also appeared at the Board; that he produced a membership card in the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, and that he said he did not attend meetings regularly.

Can testify that the details contained in the statement prepared by CARL COTTON are true to the best of his knowledge. He can further testify that he furnished this information in a statement which he signed to Special Agent JOHN J. SAVAGE on October 30, 1942.

O. GRADY GREGORY
C/o Selective Service Board #5
5120 S. Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

This witness, colored, is the Chairman of Selective Service Local Board #5, 5120 S. Parkway. He can testify that Madam GORDON and JOHNNIE JOHNSON came to Local Board #5 after JOHNSON had been reported delinquent for failure to complete his questionnaire. Can testify that JOHNSON explained to the Board that he was not a citizen; that an opportunity was given defendant MITTIE M. L. GORDON to explain her connection with JOHNSON. Can testify that the facts pertaining to MRS. GORDON'S appearance before the Local Draft Board were taken down by CARL GORDON in note form and that a statement was prepared by GORDON concerning this meeting. Can testify that he approved the statement and that he signed the same. Can testify that the facts contained in that statement were true and correct to the best of his knowledge; that he furnished these facts to Special Agent JOHN J. SAVAGE, October 30, 1942 in a statement which she signed.



John J. Savage
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

Johnnie Lee Johnson
433 Vincennes Avenue
Third Floor
Chicago, Illinois

This witness can produce and identify signed statements obtained from the four previous witnesses relative to the statements made by these witnesses on October 30, 1942.

This witness, colored, may be hostile to the Government. He can testify that he has been a member of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia; that he has attended meetings for three years at the Boulevard Hall; that he became a member and obtained a membership card in January or February, 1941. He can testify that when he received his questionnaire, he took it to Mrs. Gordon's home and asked her how to fill it out. He can testify that Mrs. Gordon told him that he did not have to fill out a questionnaire because his race of people weren't listed. He can testify that Mrs. Gordon showed him a book which stated that the negro race were not citizens of the United States; that when he left Mrs. Gordon told him to mail his questionnaire back to the board blank.

He can testify that he received a card from Local Board #5 ordering him to appear early in the spring of 1941; that he did appear and told the Board that he refused to fill out the questionnaire because he wasn't a citizen; that two weeks later he received a notice from the Board and again appeared before them, and told them he refused to fill out his questionnaire. He can testify that on July 29, 1941 he came to the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, told Special Agent Joseph T. Logue he had refused to fill out a questionnaire because Mrs. Gordon had instructed him not to, and had advised him that he was not a citizen of this country; that he agreed to go to the Local Board and fill out a questionnaire if he were released; that he went to the Local Board and told them to call Mrs. Gordon; that he arrived at the Board on July 30, 1942, at which time Mrs. Gordon was already present; that at this time the Board members told Mrs. Gordon that he could not get

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Johnnie Lee Johnson
433 Vincennes Avenue
Third Floor
Chicago, Illinois
(continued)

a conscientious objector form until he filled out a questionnaire; that the Board members told him that they would be forced to arrest him again; that Mrs. Gordon told him to get in touch with her if he were again arrested. He can testify that at all times in refusing to fill out a questionnaire, he was acting according to Mrs. Gordon's instructions, both that she had told him in person and that she had given him books to read.

He can testify that he subsequently filled out a questionnaire and had been classified as 3A.

He can testify that he furnished this information in a statement to Special Agent Joseph T. Logue, dated August 4, 1941, and that he signed this statement.

Can produce letter dated August 8, 1942 addressed to Chicago Local Board #26, bearing Chicago Local Board #26 stamp, dated September 9, 1942, signed by Clevis De Pugh, which he received from Edward J. Tynan, Chief Clerk, Local Board #26.

Joseph T. Logue
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

This witness can testify that he took a signed statement from the previous witness, Johnnie Lee Johnson on August 4, 1941. He can produce and identify this statement. He can testify that the statements as contained in the testimony of the previous witness were said by him to be true and correct.

Edward J. Tynan
Local Board #26
6344 South Racine
Chicago, Illinois

This witness is Chief Clerk of Selective Service Local Board #26, 6344 South Racine Avenue. He can testify that the records of this Board reflect that Clevis De Pugh is a registrant of this local board; that the board received a letter from this person, dated August 8, 1942; that this letter bears local board stamp September 9, 1942. He can identify this letter and on subpoena duces tecum can produce the Selective Service records concerning this individual.

5845
Catherine Barry
Local Board #26
6344 South Racine
Chicago, Illinois

This witness is Assistant Chief Clerk of Local Board #5. She can testify in corroboration of the previous witness relative to the receipt of the letter from Clevis De Pugh.

She can testify that this letter, which bears the signature Clevis De Pugh, contains the following statements; "I received your Selective Service occupational questionnaire May 4, 1942 with a request to return same by September 7, 1942." "In a textbook, a history called 'Our United States' by Woodburn, Moran and Hill, on page 408, a decision handed down by the Supreme Court by Chief Justice Taney, in announcing the decree of the court, stated three points of great importance: 1. 'No negro whose ancestors have been brought as slaves to this country can be a citizen of the United States. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were not intended to include the negro. 2. Congress had no power to keep slavery out of the Territories. 3. The Anti-Slavery Restriction and the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was unconstitutional and void. The decision of this court meant that only white men could be citizens.'" "Inasmuch as these are facts, knowing the history of this country to my race these four or five hundred years, I am for a physical separation of our people from the shores of America to our Motherland, Africa. There are many millions of others who wish for the same thing, freedom, a country, and a flag of their own where we can live our life to suit ourselves independent of the white race." "These are my reasons for returning the occupational questionnaire and the Selective Service questionnaire papers unsigned back to the above address." "I and my family who have to be able to live peacefully, also millions of others of my race who have the same mind and spirit as I do, are waiting for the waters once more to be quiet so that we may be able to pass over."

Can testify that Clevis De Pugh has not complied with the requirements of the Act; that he has been reported as delinquent by Local Board #26.

Can testify that she voluntarily furnished this letter to Special Agent John H. Savage.

5875
S. W. Marshall
Laboratory Technician
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Can testify that the Technical Laboratory received a letter from the Chicago Field Division dated November 9, 1942; that transmitted with this letter were three typewritten letters, one of which was a typewritten letter dated March 10, 1942 on the letterhead of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, addressed to Colonel E. S. Cox, 724 Main Street, Richmond, Virginia, and bearing the signature of Mrs. M. M. L. Gordon; that another of these letters was a typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, dated April 16, 1942 and was addressed to Prince A. A. Crizu and signed by Mrs. M. M. L. Gordon; that the third of these letters was a two page typewritten letter addressed to Chicago Local Board #26, 6344 South Racine Avenue, and with the heading, 6640 South Carpenter Street, Chicago, Illinois, and on the second page bearing the handwritten signature Clevis De Pugh.

Can testify that he conducted an examination of these three letters; that as a result of the examination conducted, it was concluded that the typewriting appearing on these three letters was prepared on a machine equipped with Royal pica type; that the same typewriter was used to prepare these three letters.

Edmund Holliday
Federal Correctional Institute
Sandstone, Minnesota

This witness, colored, has for many years been national secretary of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia. He was sentenced on March 5, 1942 to serve a period of 2 years in a Federal institution for violation of the Selective Service Act.

He can testify that on January 24, 1942 he was interviewed by Robert V. Denney; that he refused to fill out a questionnaire because it was against his will to kill any person; that he is a member of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, whose headquarters are 4451 South State Street; that Mrs. M. M. L. Gordon is president of this organization; that he joined the Peace Movement

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Edmund Holliday
Federal Correctional Institute
Sandstone, Minnesota
(continued)

of Ethiopia December, 1932 when it was first founded; that he received a questionnaire from Local Board #81, looked it over and returned it to them, telling this Board that he would not sign it.

He can testify that these facts were given by him in a statement from him to Robert V. Denney, and that he signed a statement January 24, 1942.

He can testify that on January 26, 1942 he was interviewed by Special Agent FRANK F. MEECH and Special Agent ELMER R. FLETCHER; that he took his questionnaire back to his Local Board in person; that he was asked why he did not fill it out. He can testify that he stated he disapproved of war; that he is a member of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and that it is his belief to take no part in fighting in wars; that Mrs. Gordon is the leader of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia; that she tells the members to keep their minds on Africa; that some day they would return to Africa and be free people to worship God in their own way; that it is against his belief to fill out a questionnaire.

He can testify that the facts contained in this interview were incorporated in a statement dated January 26, 1942 and that he signed this statement.

Robert V. Denney
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice Building
Washington, D. C.

This witness can testify that he interviewed Edmund Holliday on January 24, 1942 and that the facts furnished him by Holliday were incorporated in a signed statement; that the witness and Holliday both signed this statement.

Elmer R. Fletcher
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Des Moines, Iowa

This witness can testify that he interviewed Edmund Holliday January 26, 1942; that a signed statement was taken from Holliday; that the statements set forth above under the testimony of that witness are true and correct; that he can identify the statement as taken.

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FRANK F. MEECH
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Baltimore, Maryland

This witness can substantiate the testimony given by the previous witness. He can identify and introduce the statement obtained from Holliday.

Can testify that on February 19, 1942, in the Federal Court, Judge WOODWARD ordered Edmund Holliday delivered to the Behavior Clinic of the Cook County Jail for a mental examination; that on March 5, 1942 Holliday was arraigned before Federal Judge Woodward at which time he entered a plea of guilty; that Holliday was sentenced to serve a period of 2 years in a Federal Institution.

WILLIAM H. HAYNES
Behavior Clinic
Cook County Jail
26th and California
Chicago, Illinois

This witness, Director of the Behavior Clinic, Cook County Jail, can testify that he examined Edmund Holliday; that Holliday passed an I.Q. examination with a grade of 80 percent and that in the opinion of this witness Holliday was sane.

58 205

JOHN F. H. HEIDE
920 Greenwood Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

This witness, a white man, can testify that he has carried on considerable correspondence with defendant MADAM GORDON over a period of years. He can produce and identify letters which he has received from her. He can identify original letters which he wrote to her in response to letters that he had received from her. He can testify that he gave advice to this organization over a period of years; that he had financial transactions with them. He will produce and identify a letter dated January 27, 1942, on the stationery of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia signed by M. M. L. GORDON. He can testify that this letter contains the following statement: "You know of the harass that we have gone through and are still going through because of our "Back to Africa" program. Many of our members have been put in jail and some are in there now, because of our firm stand for Africa". "In the month of August 1941 when the amalgamationists had the FBI pick me up on false report, the case was never tried but dismissed. Since then our work has increased to an alarming extent. Those who once prosecuted us are now joining up with us since Japan hit the United States. They sit in our meetings now with grim faces and grow anxious as to what will become of them". "We hope when the war is over that everyone from the least to the greatest will be forced to go back to Africa where we belong".

He can testify that in response to this letter he wrote to MADAM GORDON on February 14, 1942, and can identify the original of this letter.

Can testify that in response to his letter he received from MADAM GORDON a letter dated February 23, 1942, consisting of four pages which were signed by her.

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Can testify that this letter contains statements among which are that MADAM GORDON admits that before America went into the war the P.M.O.E. was an isolationist; that after the United States became involved in the present war this organization realized the serious condition in which they were involved; that she attempted to explain her stand with respect to the Selective Service Act as follows: "Many young men came to me, all of whom were not members of the P.O.M.E., stating they would rather be shot down or fill the jails than go to this war; and asked me what should they do. I referred them to their draft boards to obtain and fill out a conscientious objector's papers that had been placed there for such occasion by the Federal government for those who did not desire to go to the war. We have members that are opposed to the war".

Can testify that the letter contains a statement by MADAM GORDON in which she sets forth the brutality visited upon colored soldiers in the army camps; and that the letter states, "Why not consider this as the cause for our race rebelling against going to war".

Can testify that the letter contains a statement that MADAM GORDON appeared before the local draft board together with her sister and husband; and that the draft board asked her what she thought of black men going to war.

Can testify that the letter contains the statement "I told them that he personally objected to any black man going to this war without an assurance as to the black man's rights when the war was over".

Can testify that the letter contains the following statement, "I have never taken the initiative to call or prepare "all out for war" because I consider that the social power of the Federal Government and realize that we are subject to this call".

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GRANVILLE KIRKENDALL
3706 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that the letter contains the following statement "It is very embarrassing to be so debased that we are forced to beg for the right to speak for ourselves in a land where they say we are citizens".

This witness, colored, was reported delinquent by Local Board #83, 383 South Parkway, Chicago, on August 19, 1941, for the reason that he refused to complete his questionnaire.

Can testify that he was a member of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia; that he received a Selective Service questionnaire; that on August 16, 1941, he went to Local Board #83; that on this occasion he refused to execute and return a questionnaire.

Can testify that he was a member of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia; that he was in possession of a membership card; that he stated as his reason for failure to execute the questionnaire that he was not a citizen of the United States; that he was a citizen of Ethiopia; that the Selective Service Act did not apply to him or to his race.

Can testify that he was told that he was taught by defendant MADAM GORDON that he was not subject to the Selective Service Act because he was Afro-American; that in 1941 he was at a meeting with other members of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia; that MADAM GORDON told him and others that members of this group were not subject to the draft; and that he refused to fill out a questionnaire for this reason.

Can testify that he is no longer a member of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia; that he finally executed his questionnaire; that he has been classified 3A by this local board.

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58 25.
FRANCES SIMS
4358 Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he told the above facts to
Special Agent JOHN J. SAVAGE.

This witness, colored, may be hostile to the
government. She can testify that she and her
family are members of the Peace Movement of
Ethiopia; that she and her family had been
told by defendant MADAM GORDON that members
of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia were not
citizens; that they were, therefore, not subject
to the draft.

Can testify that she counseled her son,
LONNIE SIMS, 4358 Dearborn Street, to avoid
completing and returning Selective Service
questionnaire which had been received at her
house on March 8, 1941.

Can testify that she regards herself and her
sons as Afro-Americans; that defendant
MRS. GORDON taught this; that she believed
in the teachings of MRS. GORDON; that MRS.
GORDON had said all members of this group
were not citizens and not subject to the
Selective Service Act. She can testify that
she is in possession of a history book con-
taining the Dred Scott Decision which had been
pointed out to her by defendant MADAM GORDON;
that in reliance on this book she had told her
son that he was not a citizen of the United
States; that he was a citizen of Africa.

Can testify that her son subsequently executed
the Selective Service questionnaire; that
thereafter a letter was received by the local
board ordering her son to report for a
physical examination; that she kept this
letter from her son until after the date
November 24, 1941, which had been set by
the local board for the appearance of her son,
had expired; that she then gave LONNIE SIMS
this notice; that she told him to consider
the orders of the draft board in whatever

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LONNIE WARNEGY SIMS
4358 South Dearborn
Chicago, Illinois

manner he thought best.

This witness, colored, is the son of the previous witness. He can testify that he is registered with Local Board #84, 309 East 47th Street, Chicago, Illinois; that he received his Selective Service questionnaire; that he is a member of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia; that this organization told its members that negroes were to consider themselves Afro-Americans; that, together with his mother, he went to the draft board; that he refused to fill out his questionnaire because he was told by his mother that he was not a citizen of the United States; and that the Selective Service did not apply to him; and that he subsequently filled out his questionnaire.

Can testify that his mother gave him a notice of the local board to report for a re-examination after the date on which he was to report for the examination had expired; that he was ordered to report for induction; that he was rejected by the United States as unfit for military service; that he furnished a signed statement to Special Agent HARVEY L. DAVIS stating the above information on May 2, 1941.

Special Agent JOHN J. SAVAGE
Federal Bureau of Investigation
105 West Adams Street
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he took a signed statement from GRANVILLE KIRKENDALL. Can identify this statement. Can testify that KIRKENDALL signed the statement; that KIRKENDALL stated that the facts contained therein were true and correct.

Can testify that he took a signed statement from FRANCES SIMS, mother of LONNIE SIMS; and that the testimony as set out was stated by him to be true and correct. Can identify this statement.

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WITNESSES

MRS. HAZEL STILLWELL
c/o Local Board 84
309 E. 47th Street
Chicago, Illinois

This witness can testify that she is chief clerk of local board 84. She can produce, if a subpoena duces tecum is directed to her, the records of this local board pertaining to LONNIE SIMS.

She can testify that a questionnaire was mailed to SIMS; that he and his mother FRANCES SIMS brought the questionnaire in to the board; that they said he would refuse to fill out the questionnaire; that they said they belonged to an organization; that a letter was received by the local board signed by SIMS; that this letter contains the statement that he is not a citizen of the United States; that he has neither naturalization papers nor birth certificate; that because he is not a citizen of the United States he did not have to sign his questionnaire.

She can testify that subsequently SIMS came to the draft board and completed his questionnaire; that thereafter a letter directing SIMS to report for a physical examination was mailed; that on the date specified this individual did not come to the local board.

EDWARD P. TERRY
U. S. Senate Office Building
c/o THEODORE BILBO
Washington, D.C.

Can testify that he is the secretary to Senator THEODORE BILBO, Washington, D.C.; that he has custody of the files containing correspondence that Senator BILBO has carried on with the defendant Madam Gordon;

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that this file contains a letter dated January 27, 1942, signed by defendant Madam GORDON; that this letter contains the following statements:

"As I have said to you before I regret that America is messed up in this war. I am somewhat pessimistic as to the outcome of this war." "I foresaw this years ago and plead with the authorities of this nation to give heed to justice in order to save themselves. They ignored me just as they did MR. GARVEY. Now I fear to predict the future because the enemy is in our midst. Had our program been heeded to there would have been no danger of bombing the United States. All the countries that are holding Africans in slavery will be destroyed. The destruction of the white man in Asia is a destruction of the white man in the United States. Why should we die rather than comply with the laws of justice? The Almighty God has ordered this destruction on all wicked nations, and no man can stop it." "Our membership is increasing rapidly. The self-satisfied slaves that laughed at us years ago are now sitting at our meetings breathless with grim faces of anxiety at what will come to people like us in a land of enemies."

He can testify that he furnished this letter to Special Agent JOHN COLIN ROBINSON on November 2, 1942. He can identify this letter and other letters received by Senator BILBO from Madam GORDON.

JOHN COLIN ROBINSON
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Can testify that he received the above letter from EDWARD P. CAREY together with letters dated June 15, 1940, May 29, 1941, August 6, 1941, and a telegram dated August 4, 1941. Can identify this material.

3 5856
EARNEST S. COX
924 Main Street
Richmond, Virginia

This witness, a white man, is an insurance salesman residing in Richmond, Virginia. He can testify that he has carried on considerable correspondence with, and given advice to defendant Madam Gordon and the Peace Movement to Ethiopia for a number of years.

He can testify that he received a letter from Madam GORDON dated December 13, 1941; that he received a telegram from the Peace Movement of Ethiopia dated July 27, 1942. He can identify these communications.

Can testify that the telegram dated July 27, 1942, was a copy, the original of which had been sent to President ROOSEVELT; that the telegram contained the statement that the colored race demanded that they be repatriated to Liberia immediately "and that brutal murder be stopped now". He can testify that he furnished these communications to Special Agent CHARLES A. POE.

CHARLES AYCOCK POE
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Richmond, Virginia

Can testify that he received the correspondence as above set forth under the previous witness.

S. W. MARSHALL
Laboratory Technician
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

This witness can testify that he received four (4) documents, and that he was assigned to examine them. He can produce and identify these documents. He can testify that these four documents are as follows:

- 4 58E6
1. A two-page letter handwritten in pencil addressed to MRS. INDORIA and signed MRS. M. M. L. GORDON.
 2. A one-page document written in pencil on both sides of the paper dated October 12, 1939, signed by JOE ROCKMOR, Pres., W. M. MERRITHES, Sec. M. M. L. GORDON, Prés. Gen.
 3. A four-page letter written in pencil addressed "To his Highness, General SADO ARAKI, Esq.", and that it is unsigned and undated.
 4. A small notebook on which appears the name "MRS. MAUDE GORDON", the word "Summer" and picture of a man and woman paddling a canoe.

He can testify that as a result of his examination it was concluded that the same person who wrote documents No. 1 and 2 also wrote the words "Hear, under white supremacy", and "Helpless" appearing on the second sheet of the document No. 3; that this same person wrote the words "Dark skinned people of the East", and the second paragraph appearing on the third page of this document; that the same person wrote two paragraphs appearing on page 4 of document 3, and various notations appearing on document 4.

ETHEL WADDELL
3126 Cottage Grove Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

This witness, colored, can testify that she acted as secretary for Madam GORDON from late 1933 to 1937; that she took letters in shorthand dictated by defendant Madam GORDON; that she typed these letters; that she watched on many occasions MRS. GORDON sign letters.

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Can testify that she has seen writing of Madam GORDON including her signature on many occasions; that the documents 1 and 2 set forth in the testimony of the previous witness appear to her to have been written by Madam GORDON; that portions of documents 3 and 4 also appear to have been written by this defendant.

She can testify that Madam GORDON went to Jamaica to a convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association at the request of MARCUS GARVEY; that she returned to the United States with orders to keep the U.N.I.A. alive in Chicago; that Madam GORDON organized a group of negroes with the help of a person known as ASHIMA TAKIS; that TAKIS and defendant Madam GORDON obtained signatures and members; that subsequently TAKIS was let out of the organization by Madam GORDON; that she changed the name of this group at that time to the Peace Movement of Ethiopia; that prior to this time it had been known as the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World; that Madam GORDON was an organizer and officer of a local chapter of the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World prior to the time she changed the name to the Peace Movement to Ethiopia.

Can testify that at one of her meetings she heard Madam GORDON say: "No one will ever hang the flag of Uncle Sam over my head, I'll tear it down and stamp it to shreds".

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Can testify that she had heard
Madam GORDON state that members of this
group are not citizens of the United
States; that they are citizens of Liberia;
that they owe no allegiance to the United
States.

Can testify that she has heard defendant
WILLIAM GORDON make similar statements.

Can testify that defendant DAVID LOGAN
is an active member of this organization.

58 Hc

MIMO DEGZMAN, with alias
Ashima Takis
Federal Correctional Institute
Sandstone, Minnesota

This witness, a Filipino, has been active among Negro organizations for a period of many years. He can testify that during the years 1931, 32 and 33 he was actively organizing the Negro people in Chicago in a group known as the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World; that he was working with one SATAKATA TAKAHASHI, a Japanese; that he received \$200.00 from TAKAHASHI for this purpose; that he was also organizing actively with the defendant Madam GORDON and one Mr. McQUEEN. He can testify that these two persons were officers of the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World.

He can testify that he told audiences, at which time these two persons were present, that he was sent by the Japanese government; that he was paid by the Japanese Consul of Chicago; that he was assisted by the defendant Madam GORDON in this work; that the organization subsequently became known in Chicago as the Pacific Movement of the Ethiopians.

He can testify that he was acting on the orders of TAKAHASHI, who told him to organize the colored groups for the benefit of Japan. He can testify that Madam GORDON assisted TAKAHASHI in originally establishing the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World; that one of the addresses of the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World was located at 3333 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

He can testify that in 1938 while he was in Chicago he went to a meeting at the Pacific Movement of the Ethiopians; that defendant Madam GORDON was president and that one Mr. SALISBURY was connected with this organization. He can testify that he had knowledge that a Japanese named TOSHO was affiliated with this group.

5846
KENNETH ROUNTON,
Special Agent,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York City, New York

This witness can testify that he took a signed statement from MIMO DEGZMAN incorporating the testimony of this witness. Can produce and identify this statement.

J. S. P. WILSON,
Special Agent,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Springfield, Illinois

This witness can testify that he took a signed statement from MIMO DEGZMAN incorporating the testimony as set forth above relating to this witness. Can produce and identify this statement.

SHALAMON BASKIN
368 East 29th Street
Chicago, Illinois

This witness, colored, was active in the Colored American National Organization. He can testify that several years ago MIMO DEGZMAN, whom he knew as ASHIMA TAKIS, was active among the Negroes in Chicago; that he was spreading the doctrine that the Japanese were aiding the Negro and that they were all of the same dark race. He can testify that at this time defendant Madam GORDON was active with TAKIS; that they later ceased working together.

GEORGE JOHNSON
Convict #16102
State Penitentiary
Menard, Illinois

This witness, colored, can testify that defendant Madam GORDON is his aunt; that she is the half-sister of his father, IRA JOHNSON BEY. He can testify that defendant JAMES J. LOGAN was active in the Moorish Science Temple of America; that he bore the title of Prophet; that in 1934 defendant Madam GORDON sent this witness to St. Louis, Mo.; that a Japanese was at the home of his aunt and DAVID JAMES LOGAN; that this Japanese gave the witness \$200 to pay expenses to St. Louis; that this Japanese explained that the money was from a Japanese organization. Can testify that he was instructed to tell Negroes

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that Japan was offering colored people equal rights with the white man; that there was to be a war between Japan and the U.S.; that when the U. S. drafted all young white men into the Army that remaining colored men would start a revolution in this country; that he was instructed to encourage young colored men not to join the U. S. Army for this reason; that the same things were told him by defendant Madam GORDON and DAVID JAMES LOGAN; that at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he met MAZENE MONESSEN, a Japanese, defendant Madam GORDON and DAVIS JAMES LOGAN; that at this time MAZENE MONESSEN gave the witness \$500 to carry out the instructions as set forth above; that during this financial transaction defendants LOGAN and Madam GORDON were present.

HORACE GORDON MAYNOR,
Special Agent,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Springfield, Illinois

This witness can testify that he took a signed statement from the previous witness incorporating the testimony of that witness. Can produce and identify this statement.

H. FLANDERS
3422 West 137th Street
Chicago, Illinois

This witness can testify that JOSEPH JOHNSON, 13736 South Central Park, Robbins, Illinois, a Negro, had died approximately one year ago; that all personal effects of JOHNSON had been destroyed; that JOHNSON had resided at the above address for approximately ten years.

ALICE C. MILLS
c/o Edgewater Beach Apartments
5555 Sheridan Road
Chicago, Illinois

This witness, secretary to the manager of the Edgewater Beach Apartments, can testify that KENJI NAKAUCHI, a Japanese, was a member of the Japanese Consulate; that he had lived at the Edgewater Beach Apartments from early 1934 to June, 1935; that NAKAUCHI wrote a letter to the Edgewater Beach Apartments in which he advised he was returning to Tokyo, Japan. This witness can produce and identify this letter. ✓

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WILLIAM A. PROCTOR
5113 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

This witness, colored, can testify that he wrote a letter to defendant Madam GORDON; that he received a letter from her dated March 31, 1942; that this letter contains such statements as "So few are laborers and time is short. It requires the work of everyone of us to be able to stem the tide of the great unslaught that is fastly approaching us and unless we work and work fast -- God help this black man in U.S." "We encourage the unity and cooperation of all organizations, churches, clubs, gatherings of all kinds to come together in one solid unit to save ourselves in this country. We are up against united force. Are we ready to accept our place in the world?" "Nothing will be recognized by the coming hordes of the East but nationalism. Let us not fail on our part."

Can testify that this letter was signed by M. M. L. GORDON. He can identify this letter.

WILLIAM ASHLEY FERGERSON
R.F.D. #1
Palatka, Florida

This witness, colored, can testify that he is an organizer of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia in Florida; that he received credentials from and signed by defendant Madam GORDON authorizing him to carry on this work; that he recruited more than 100 persons in Florida to membership in the P.M.O.E.; that he acted on the instructions of this defendant; that he sent money to defendant at 4451 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

He can testify that he has carried on a considerable amount of correspondence with her over a period of several years; that he received letters from Madam GORDON dated December 16, 1929; March 21, 1940; March 30, 1940; October 1, 1940; July 16, 1940; June 16, 1942; June 23, 1942; July 3, 1942; July 20, 1942; July 29, 1942; August 7, 1942; August 28, 1942; and November 7, 1942; He

can identify these letters, all of which are on the letterhead of the P.M.C.E. and signed by defendant Madam GORDON. He can testify that the letter dated July 16, 1940, contains the following statements: "They (colored) have been in slavery for more than four centuries and were misled by the enemies, both black and white, so they are to be pitied rather than abused. Nevertheless they shall all awaken, some to return to life, some to open shame, as quoted in the word of God. When they find themselves in the midst of this terrible war when every nation shall be fighting to save their own lives, this will force our race together for everybody shall try to kill him. He will be forced to fight to save his life as well as the rest of the nation.

"Whereas if he would organize now, he would be able to save himself without so much trouble and death."

Can testify that the letter dated October 1, 1940, which was received by him from defendant Madam GORDON, contains the following statements: "We do not know what day we will be plunged into war but war will not last very long and when it is over we will be free to do what we wish. There will be no slave bosses ruling black folks after this war is over; black folks will be free all over the world. Those who stand for nationhood will be blessed.

"So stick to your trust. The war is a God-sent blessing to save black folks." "Therefore, let us thank God for this world war. It is true we have no right to fight for anything unless we are fighting for our rights."

Can testify that the letter dated August 28, 1942 contains the following statements: "We received a reply from Senator BILBO concerning our telegram. He spoke very encouragingly about it. We also heard from Colonel KNOX who said the matter would come up before a conference in the very near future but they know that the white people in this country are afraid because they are fighting a losing

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war, and it will take some time before the matter reaches its culmination."

Can testify that he received a letter dated July 29, 1942, that together with this letter there was enclosed a program headed "Convention of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia - Subjects Under Discussion"; that in this enclosure there were six topics to be discussed as follows:

1. Can the black man be made completely independent in the U. S. Government?
2. What steps could be taken to bring about a permanent solution for the race problem in the U. S. Government?
3. Should the matter be delayed, or should the black man act now?
4. If the United Nations lose the war, what about the black man's future in the U.S.?
5. Can complete independence for the black man educationally, economically and politically be obtained through separation and repatriation?
6. Why should the black man choose Africa as his destination?

Can testify that with this letter there was enclosed a copy of a telegram dated July 26, 1942 addressed to Colonel E. F. COX, 924 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia; that in this copy of the telegram there are statements made that the black slaves in the U. S. must be given complete freedom now; that brutal murder be stopped now; that the colored race be permitted to go to Africa to develop their own schools, institutions and unity.

He can testify that he received a letter from Mrs. GORDON in which she said, "When we have to depend on the crocodile to cross the stream, we must pat him on the back until we get on the other side." Can testify that he knew

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that the word "crocodile" meant the white man by Madam GORDON.

Can testify that he received a letter January 21, 1941 and that in this letter the following statements are made: "Before this war is over Africa will be redeemed from the hands of aliens and her sons throughout the world will be repatriated." "We are still working to carry out our objective, yet this damnable war has retarded our work to some extent. We hardly know what will happen next but it does not matter what takes place, the black people in the world will be free when the white men have finished committing suicide. The storm in the East is rising very fast which is vital to us. Please watch carefully the battle in the Pacific and advise your people to allow nothing to keep them apart at this time. When this battle comes to the Pacific it means a complete end of the present order of things."

Can testify that he voluntarily gave to Special Agent WILLIAM AYERS GODFREY the above letters which he had received from Madam GORDON and he can identify these letters.

WILLIAM AYERS GODFREY
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Miami, Florida

This witness can testify that he took a signed statement from the previous witness dated November 21, 1942 and a subsequent signed statement dated November 23, 1942; that the testimony of the previous witness was incorporated in this signed statement. He can identify these statements. Can testify that he received from FERGERSON the letters referred to above; that he identified them and forwarded them to the Chicago office and can identify these letters.

LULA NELSON STEVENSON
914 Fulton Street
Alexandria, Louisiana

This witness, colored, can testify that she is

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HENRY CLAY SLATE
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New Orleans, La.

SAM HAWTHORNE
Route #1
Center, Miss.

a sister of defendant Madam GORDON; that she attended several meetings of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia in Chicago at which time her sister was acting as president; that she received a letter dated December 13, 1941 signed by defendant Madam GORDON; that this letter contains the following statements: "Your letter found us all well and just as happy as a dead pig is in the sunshine. Happy for two reasons. One, because we are well and doing well. Two, because the war of Armageddon broke out Sunday, December 7th and is spreading like wildfire over the world." "Now everyone can see what it is that we have worked hard to show our people. Through this great battle all men of the down trodden races shall be free. The present order will be completely wiped out." "I hope my people in the south will lift up their heads and cry in one voice 'our freedom has come at last.'" "Be strong, have no fear, keep looking East. The time is up." Can testify that a photostatic copy of this letter was exhibited to her; that she remembers receiving the original; that she identified the photostatic copy.

This witness can testify that he took a signed statement from the previous witness. In this statement STEVENSON admits receiving the letter dated December 7, 1941; that he identified the photostatic copy and that he transmitted the photostatic copy to the Chicago office. He can identify this letter.

This witness, colored, can testify that he attended meetings of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia in Chicago and became an active member; that he returned to Mississippi and carried on considerable correspondence with this defendant.

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Can testify that Madam GORDON had said there would be a war; that members of this group would not have to register; that he and his sons, however, did register for Army service.

Can testify he received a letter dated December 13, 1941 which was signed by Madam GORDON; that a photostatic copy of this letter was exhibited to him; that he identified the photostatic copy; that the letter contains the following statements: "I am sure you know by this time that the end has come and the war Armageddon is in our midst." "I am well aware of what a fight you have with that ignorant people, but I do thank God that we don't have to fight with them any longer. Bombs are talking now and these bombs will wake up the dead." "A second trumpet sounded on December 7th that will stop the argument between the nationalities and this white folks nigger. Be of good cheer and have no fear. Allah is with us."

Can testify that he received letters dated May 30, 1942 and August 28, 1942. Both of these letters were on the letterhead of the P.M.O.E. and signed by defendant Madam GORDON. He can identify these letters.

Can testify that he signed a statement in the presence of Special Agent NORVAL D. WILLS incorporating the above testimony.

Can testify that he wrote a letter dated August 13, 1942 to defendant Madam GORDON; that in this letter he stated he had heard Senator BILBO speak; that he had heard U. S. was fighting a losing war; that the Japanese were well prepared; that they have taken enough guns and material from the U. S. to last for five years; that the Japanese are very cunning.

Can testify that he wrote that white men are mad with all black people because they have heard that Japanese do not kill Negroes, that instead they kill white soldiers.

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GEORGE G. GREEN
Long, Miss.

August 28, 1942 on the letterhead of the P.M.O.E. signed by Madam GORDON and that this letter contains the statement that defendant Madam GORDON had received his letter; that Senator BILBO had told the whole truth concerning the war. Can testify he voluntarily furnished the original of the letter dated August 28, 1942 to Special Agent NORVAL D. WILLIS.

This witness, colored, can testify that he is the president of Local #9 of the P.M.O.E. in Long, Miss; that he recruited approximately 200 Negroes in this organization; that money received for membership cards was sent to 4451 South State Street; that at meetings held letters which he had received from defendant Madam GORDON were read to the persons present; that the audience approximated fifteen persons; that he carried on correspondence with defendant Madam GORDON; that he burned the letters received from her during July, 1942; that photostatic copies of letters dated June 21, 1940; January 21, 1941; July 22, 1941 and August 28, 1942 were exhibited to him. Can testify that he received these letters and that he identified the photostatic copies.

Can testify he received a letter from Madam GORDON in which it was stated members of this group were exempt from Selective Service.

NORVAL D. WILLIS
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Jackson, Miss.

This witness can testify that he took a signed statement from each of the two previous witnesses incorporating the testimony of that witness; that he exhibited photostatic copies of the letters set forth above to the witnesses; that they stated they had received the originals and they identified the photostatic copies. Can testify he sent these photostatic copies to the Chicago Office, together with the signed statements taken from above witnesses. Can identify the photostatic copies and the signed statements.

58 R.
THOMAS H. BONNER, alias
Thomas A. Bernard
804 Short Earle Street
Mobile, Alabama

This witness, colored, can testify he resided at Matherville, Mississippi for many years; that he is a member of the P.M.O.E.; that he has been active in organizing local groups in Mississippi since 1937 and has recruited 300 members in Mississippi; that he is president of Local 10 and Local 11.

Can testify the P.M.O.E. has two purposes, one of which is to get members to go back to Africa; the second purpose being the advocacy of peace.

Can testify he received instructions from Madam GORDON to file conscientious objector forms for Selective Service; that he was instructed to file this form if he thought he would be called to fight in the U. S. Army.

Can testify Madam GORDON is the president of the organization; that his instructions as to policy were received by him from her.

Can testify that defendants JOHN J. LOGAN; SEON JONES and WILLIAM G. GORDON were active also in the organization. Can testify he has carried on correspondence with defendant Madam GORDON for several years; that these letters were on the letterhead of the P.M.O.E. and were signed by Madam GORDON. Can testify he received letters from her dated July 26, 1941; August 30, 1942; July 31, 1942; July 22, 1942; April 19, 1942; March 12, 1942; December 13, 1941 and January 23, 1941. Can testify photostatic copies of these letters were exhibited to him and recalled having received the originals.

JOHN F. BAKER
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Birmingham, Alabama

This witness can testify he took a signed statement from the previous witness dated November 18, 1942; that he incorporated in this statement the acknowledgment of the receipt of the above letters by the witness,

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as well as the other testimony.

Can testify he exhibited photostatic copies to the witness; that after they were identified he forwarded them to the Chicago Office.

TOMMIE THOMAS
Grady, Lincoln County, Ark.

This witness, colored, can testify that in 1939 he became a member of the P.M.O.E. in St. Louis, Missouri; that he went to Arkansas in 1939; that he was active in organizing a local group of this organization; that he received instructions given to him personally by Madam GORDON in St. Louis; that he received from her subsequently, membership cards and buttons which he sold; that he transmitted the funds from the sale of these cards and buttons to defendant Madam GORDON, 4451 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Can testify he received letters dated August 22, 1941; March 13, 1941; December 13, 1941; January 14, 1941; June 21, 1942. Can testify these letters were on the letterhead of the P.M.O.E. signed by Madam GORDON; that he voluntarily turned them over to Special Agent WARREN E. WOOD. Can testify photostatic copies of letters dated November 4, 1939; July 9, 1941; July 29, 1942 were exhibited to him and that he recalled having received the original letters.

WARREN E. WOOD
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Little Rock, Arkansas

This witness can testify he took a signed statement from the previous witness dated November 2, 1942, incorporating the testimony as given by that witness.

Can testify he exhibited photostatic copies of previous letters and after identifying them he transmitted them to the Chicago Field Office. Can identify the signed statement and the photostatic copies of these letters.

CHARLES A. JONES, Agent
Military Intelligence Dept.,
C.I.C. Division
Chicago, Illinois

This witness, colored, agent of the U. S. Army,

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Department of Military Intelligence, can testify that on October 11, 1942 he attended a meeting of the P.M.O.E. at 3731 Butternut Avenue, Indiana Harbor, Indiana. Can testify HARRY COLLINS, the president of this group, made a speech; that among the statements COLLINS made were: the American flag is not the flag of this group; that the flag of Liberia is the flag of this group; that at the next meeting of this group the American flag would not hang on the wall.

Can testify COLLINS said the Ethiopian Peace Movement does not know anything about the war and does not want to know anything about it; that he is not a citizen of the U. S. of America; that any colored person who believes that some day colored people will be considered equal to the white man socially, as well as any other way, is a damn fool.

Can testify there were about 30 people in the audience of mixed ages and sexes; that the speech delivered by COLLINS was well received by the audience.

FRANK EISO YANAGI
Detention Home of Naturalization
& Immigration Service
4800 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

This witness, a Japanese, who has been ordered interned as a dangerous alien enemy by the Alien Enemy Hearing Board, can testify that he met defendant Madam GORDON in the spring of 1941; that a Negro, whose name is BRANCH, introduced him to defendant Madam GORDON; that BRANCH had been employed by him at a restaurant which the witness operated at 42nd and Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; that in 1941 he was employed by BRANCH to take pictures of defendants Madam GORDON, WILLIAM GORDON, SEON JONES and DAVID J. LOGAN, together with an African prince; that the pictures were actually taken by a Negro named GARRETT; that the developing was done by a Japanese photographer, GSE, 4707 Cottage Grove Avenue.

ROYAL STAUFFER
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

This witness can testify that he took a

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signed statement from the previous witness incorporating the testimony of that witness.

MOSES POLK
3250 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois

This witness, colored, can testify that he has been a member of the P.M.O.E. from 1937 to 1941; that defendant Madam GORDON was the president and principal speaker of this group; that he recalled that on some occasions Madam GORDON stated that the members should not register for Selective Service; that they were not required to register for Selective Service because they were citizens of Africa; that DAVID JAMES LOGAN gave the opening and closing prayer at the meetings; that WILLIAM GORDON and SEON JONES were speakers at these meetings; that they made similar remarks to the audience that members would not have to register for the Selective Service Act.

Can testify that he wrote a letter to Madam GORDON which he mailed October 2, 1940; that he entitled this letter "These Messages to be delivered to the Peace Movement of Ethiopia"; that in this letter he advocated that Negroes unit; that the Japanese were the friends of the Negro; that in the event of war between this country and the Japanese the Negroes should refuse to fight for the white man. Can testify the letter contains a further statement that the Negroes should not fight HITLER and MUSSOLINI; that the black people of the world should unit, including the Japanese, the Negro and all other colored races.

CRIMINAL RECORDS

The Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C. has advised that their records do not reflect a prior criminal record for defendants WILLIAM GREEN GORDON, SEON EMANUEL JONES or DAVID JAMES LOGAN.

The following criminal record of defendant MADAM MITTIE MAUDE LENA GORDON was obtained from the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C.:

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F.B.I. #3001548

<u>Contributor</u>	<u>Name & Number</u>	<u>Arrested</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Bureau Field Div. Chicago, Ill.	MITTIE MAUD IENA GORDON	9-20-42	Sedition	
United States Marshal Chicago, Ill.	MITTIE M. L. GORDON #3578	8-4-41	Selective Service Act	8-24-41 rel. on bond. 8-29-41 case dism.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RGF:mae

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

DECEMBER 15, 1942

Transmit the following message to:

SAC
CHICAGO

RE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA ET AL, INTERNAL SECURITY, J, SEDITION. ADVISE
PROGRESS PROSECUTION SUBJECTS THIS CASE INDICTED OCTOBER TWENTY THREE LAST.

HOOVER

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Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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